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ABSTRACT

This collection of six reports was compiled by the Public Library Support Staff of the U.S. Department of Education to disseminate pertinent information submitted by the State Library Administrative Agencies on the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) key program areas. Based on data from the fiscal year 1984 LSCA Annual Reports, each report was written by an administrative librarian who has key responsibility for collecting those particular data, and illustrates how LSCA funds were used to provide library services in one of the following areas: Library Services to Physically Handicapped Persons; Library Services to Persons with Limited English-Speaking Proficiency; Library Services to the Institutionalized; Major Urban Resource Libraries and Metropolitan Public Libraries Which Serve as National or Regional Resource Centers; Public Library Construction, LSCA II; and Interlibrary Cooperation, LSCA III. A report on library services to the aging is scheduled to be completed and published separately. (THC)

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ED269013

ANNUAL REPORT

ON LSCA SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

FY 1984

Public Library Support Staff
Library Programs
U.S. Department of Education

February 1986

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

FORWARD

This compilation is the result of a Public Library Support Staff effort to disseminate the information in the LSCA Annual Reports submitted to us by the State Library Administrative Agencies on key program areas. Each report is written by an Administrative Librarian who has the responsibility for collecting these data from the FY 1984 LSCA Annual Reports on file in our office.

These reports represent different styles of reporting on these expenditures. Our intent, however, is to disseminate these data in an expeidtious manner in order to illustrate how LSCA funds are being used to provide library services in these special program areas.

Robert Klassen, Acting Director
Public Library Support Staff

February 1986

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20208-1730

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
LIBRARY PROGRAMS
PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT STAFF

Library Services to Physically Handicapped Persons

Fiscal Year 1984

By

Evaline Neff

The universe of handicapped/disabled persons at a given time is constituted of those who suffer from a chronic handicapping condition, as well as those who are disabled temporarily. Thus statistics vary depending on when they were compiled, sampling errors, overlapping conditions such as multi-handicaps and possibly other variable factors. A 1982 Census Bureau random sample of 147,000 people aged 16-64 yielded an estimate of 13.1 million work disabled persons. The June 1984 Digest of Data on Persons with Disabilities notes populations under six major categories of disabilities:

Persons with hearing impairments	17 million
Persons with deformities/orthopedic impairments	18 "
Persons with visual impairments	8.2 "
Persons with speech impairments	2.1 "
Persons with missing extremities or parts of extremities	1.6 "
Persons completely or partially paralyzed	1.2 "

Many of these 48.1 million persons have educational and recreational reading needs, but, because they are unable to use standard printed reading matter, they need materials in different formats and/or access to equipment which enables them to "read" the same as those who are not disabled. Such needed formats, equipment and services are provided in part under several special-purpose Federal programs, one of which is the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA).

LSCA (P.L. 84-597, as amended) is a State formula grant program which fosters library and information services through public libraries acting singly and in cooperation with other types of libraries, such as those in schools, colleges and universities, museums and industry.

The purpose of LSCA Title I is to assist the States and Territories in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas which are without such services, or in which such services are inadequate, To be eligible for its annual allotment, a State or Territory must submit a program for the use of funds; in each, the funds are administered by the legally authorized State Library Administrative Agency.

All States and Territories provide services on a statewide basis through a "regional" library for the blind and physically handicapped which serves as a distribution center for audio recorded materials and playback euqipment available from the National Library Service (NLS) of the Library of Congress. Since NLS makes no cash grants to States, operating funds for the regional libraries come from Federal (LSCA), State, and, occasionally, local sources. Several States contract with a neighboring State to provide all or some of the services to their residents. In addition to statewide programs, many States use LSCA funds to reach persons whose disabilities prevent them from coming to a library by funding projects at the local level.

Th types of services that are offered on a statewide basis from the regional libraries include primarily books and magazines recorded on disc, cassette, and magnetic tape, along with the appropriate playback equipment, and books in Braille. Large type print books are purchased for those persons who are visually impaired, but not blind. Custom recordings of textbooks and specialized information publications are made for blind students and researchers. These tapings are usually narrated by volunteers. Also provided are summer reading programs for children and newsletters to inform people on the status of services and the choice of materials available. Projects at the area and community levels focus on outreach activities such as visits to shut-ins, programs for the deaf and hearing-impaired , and radio reading services. The project histories and evaluations reveal problems and trends.

One of the problems cited was with large print books for children. There were delays in receiving orders; books are mostly large, making it difficult for children to handle; and the average cost per title was $35, compared to $13 per adult title.

Some of the trends that emerged or endured during this period were:

-- increases in the number of readers and the circulation of materials

-- increases in acquisition of large print books (no fewer than 17 States reported purchasing large print books).

-- more States are forming and maintaining user advisory councils on services to the handicapped (7 did so in 1984).

-- radio reading services continue to be an effective means to reach the visually impaired (9 States funded this type of activity: they are: Colorado, Florida, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia).

-- use of computers by public libraries in serving the handicapped (pioneers in this newest of trends are the public libraries in Phoenix, Arizona and Boulder, Colorado).

There were notable accomplishments in 4 States:

Arizona. The Phoenix Public Library's Special Needs Center is a demonstration, using specialized resources and technology, and illustrating that a public library can be a meaningfully accessible resource. Technological aids include the Kurzweil Reading Machine, an Apple IIe computer with synthetic speech, VersaBraille with Visual Display, a TDD (telecommunication device for the deaf) and more. Software programs, many of which were developed for this service, include a deaf interpreter fingerspelling program and the Textalker which allows a blind person to write computer programs using synthetic speech.

New York. RADIO VISION is a radio reading service of the Ramapo Catskill Library System. Its 24-hour broadcast day is the result of the creative use of automation equipment. The operation is also linked with the National Public Radio (NPR) and Intouch Radio Reading Service in New York City. A CBS Volumax/Limiter was used to strengthen the broadcast signal for rural and fringe reception areas.

North Carolina. The State Library developed and published a Volunteer Orientation Handbook which covers tape and clerical support programs, the Library's general and special project policies and procedures, State/Federal policies, specific program policies on studio and braille programs, a ready reference appendix which includes among other topics, the "Ten Commandments for Volunteers and Professional Staff", Federal and State tax deductions, and a schedule/contract agreement form. Coverage is thorough and the text is written in concise and precise language.

Tennessee. Nashville/Davidson County Library's Service to the Deaf is a statewide information and referral service which helps libraries strengthen services to the hearing-impaired. Use of TDD, signed story hours and captioned films are a few of the services offered. There were over 10,000 requests for news via TDD.

Tennessee. The Nashville/Davidson County WPLN Talking Library is a program which serves as the prototype for a statewide radio reading service to the handicapped. New features include a dedicated demodulator which makes programming live and readily available from outside sources via satellite. Installation of a new tower expanded broadcast service into Kentucky.

FY 1984 Statistical Summary

Number of handicapped persons served	Approx. 1,000,000
Expenditures funded through LSCA	$ 4,404,488
Total expenditures from Federal/non-Federal sources	$16,137,949

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

			LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
AL	State	Services to the Handicapped. Services were rendered through the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and through 4 local institutions. The Autauga-Prattville Public Library offered sign language classes with an emphasis on training city and government staffs; a collection of materials on the deaf was established along wih a listing of deaf interpreters for groups to call on when needed. The Houston-Love Memorial Library used LSCA funds for salaries. The Tuscaloosa Library provided each new patron with individualized instruction on the equipment and services offered. The Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind provided services to patrons in three counties.	$ 25,540	$ 104,653	$130, 193
AK	State	Blind and Physically Handicapped. Efforts continued to work with all related organizations and agencies to assure that potential users would be aware of the service. Braille service was received from the State Library in Utah along with replacement copies and interlibrary loans.	$ 999	$ 62,628	$ 63,627
AR	State	Service to the Handicapped. Grantee did not meet deadline for reporting.			

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	Expenditures LSCA	non-Federal	Total
AZ	Miami Memorial Gila County Library	Rotating Large Type Book Collection. Three rotating collections of 140 large type books each were established. All of the objectives were met: in every participating library there was an average 125% increase in circulation (vs. 50% sought); all of the librarians using the collections felt that they were very useful; of the patrons surveyed 87% judged the collection to be "very good to excellecnt" (vs. 80% sought).	$ 6,172		$ 6,172
AZ	Phoenix Public Library	Special Needs Center. A demonstration through specialized resources and technology that a public library can be a meaningful and accessible resource for all disabled persons. All of the Library's services to the handicapped are consolidated into one lobby area. The collection contains periodicals, 17 national newsletters and 43 local newsletters. The ToyBrary collection contains 130 different toys for special needs children which can be borrowed. Technological aids include the Kurzweil Reading Machine, an Apple IIe computer with synthetic speech, the VersaBraille plus Visual Display, a Diablo printer, a TDD for the deaf with printer and	$ 11,331		$ 11,331

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
AZ	Phoenix Public Library (Con't)	recorder, a video print enlarger, a video microfiche enlarger lighted magnifier and displays from Talking Books and local radio reading service for the blind. Computer software consists of several word processing systems for blind users, the Interpreter fingerspelling program, a braille training program, the Textalker which allows a blind person to write computer programs using synthetic speech. All of the computers interface with one another. An average of 74 hours a month were spent by blind patrons on the computers for the blind. An average of 800 information assistances per month were given to persons using the Center. There were extensive contacts with community organizations. Center staff members have been involved in organizing several statewide programs in cooperation with local agencies serving the handicapped. Some of them were a festival celebrating Speech and Hearing Awareness Month, a teleconferencing class for the blind, a community Holiday Social for Special Needs Children, and a workshop using toys for special needs children. Community response has been overwhelming for this outstanding project.			

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	Expenditures LSCA	non-Federal	Total
CO	Boulder Public Library	"Braille of the Future Now". The Thiel Braille Printer/Terminal and peripherals were purchased. The purpose of the project is to afford visually impaired and sighted Braillests the technological advantages of microcomputers, and to serve as output center for Braille embossing. Access and instruction were provided for both groups.	$ 22,280		$ 22,280
CO	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Colorado Radio Information Service (CRIS) has 150 registered listeners for this radio reading service; 100 receivers were purchased with Federal funds while a $14,000 grant from Boettcher Foundation funded equipment that will result in an improved signal in the Denver area. The Library's automated system enabled the staff to serve 16% more readers and circulate 5% more materials. A catalog of large print books was published in large print format. An Information and Referral file of 175 local and state agencies serving the disabled was developed. Publicity included public service announcements on radio and TV, 19 presentations, 3 exhibits and 12 articles written for publication. The same number of volunteers (135) worked	$ 20,000	$ 244,181	$ 264,181

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
CO	State (Con't)	10% more hours for a total of 14,500. These volunteers recorded 145 books, 3 of which were in Spanish. A Volunteer advisory council continued to provide useful input; plans for the future include the development of a user advisory committee.			
CT	State	Service to the Handicapped. Grantee did not meet deadline for reporting.			
DE	State	Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In February 1984 a new Reading Room was opened and reader services were improved greatly with the addition of 2 staff members. The Braille contract to provide service to the 30 Delaware readers was continued with the Philadelphia Regional Library. A union list of Large Print titles is available in public libraries, institutions, nursing homes and senior centers; titles are available on inter-library loan and through deposit collections. Cooperation with the Delaware Association for the Blind volunteer taping program has resulted in provision of materials of local interest to more than 50% of the registered users. Consumer councils	$ 54,783	$ 60,807	$115,590

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
DE	State (Con't)	were established in each county to provide communication between users and service providers. The Special Services Star, the large print newsletter, continues to be taped.			
DC	State (DC Public Library)	Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A user satisfaction questionnaire was sent to all readers; the 10% return indicated almost unanimous approbation. A Reader's Advisory Committee was established in January 1984. The first workshop for contacts in homes for the elderly, hospitals, senior citizen centers and institutions was held in October 1983 with 45 participants, Circulation increased by 10,000 to 143,068.	$ 7,277	$ 70,123	$ 77,400
FL	State	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. This project funded "A Study Of Florida's Network of Libraries for the Print Handicapped". The study was an assessment of the methods used to provide service, especially the interlocking responsibilities of the 9 agencies involved, and the funding provided to these libraries. Recommendations were made for future directions for the services. Actions resulting from the study may include development of a new funding system for the subregional library program and the establishment of additional subregional libraries.	$ 7,097		$ 7,097

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
FL	State--Daytona Beach Regional	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The following achievements were reported: development of wand software/hardware interaction resulted in great economies in staff utilization and accuracy of incoming and outgoing shipment of books; continued development of software permitted some reader/advisor operations to change from "batch" to "on-line" modes, allowing staff to respond more timely to reader queries; reader files were purged and software to merge reader book and magazine files was completed, tested and begun, providing more accurate reader files so that readers are better served.	$ 35,000	$504,251	$539,251
FL	Broward County	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. This reporting period was spent moving the service to the new Main Library building where patrons now may use comfortable chairs, listening stations, a great variety of magnifiers and a downtown Fort Lauderdale location instead of a warehouse facility. Reference service for the deaf became available when the Library got its first TTY/TDD. Captioned films are shown at three branches. Captioned videocassettes circulate from two branches and amplified receivers have been installed on the pay	$ 57,663	$ 17,073	$ 74,736

State	Library	Project	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
FL	Broward County (Con't)	phones of most of the branches, as well as in the new Main Library. Talking Book Discussion Groups meet in local branches. The Library places emphasis on personal assistance to patrons. Walk-in service is being encouraged and patrons are taking advantage of it. The newsletter "For Your Ears Only" has been the most effective means of informing patrons of changes in location, phone numbers, hours, staff and other matters. Brochures were sent to optometrists and opthalmologists. The Library participates in the Governor's Committee Expo and the Handicapped Awards Banquet. The Library began to display art work and crafts made by visually impaired patrons. Items are selected for their excellence. The artist's impairment is not revealed until after the work has been evaluated on its own merit. The Talking Book Library has a reference collection on handicapping conditions, but most of the books about handicapps are in the general collection under subject areas. Aids and appliances are on display and may be borrowed as part of a "try it before you buy it" program; included are 4 Bit Talkmans, a miniature cassette player, and magnifiers. Circulation was 16,596.			

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
FL	Gadsen County Public Library	Service to Visually Impaired. Large Print materials were acquired and the services of the Regional Library for Blind and Physically Handicapped were promoted. The large print materials were divided into 3 collections that are rotated regularly among three libraries. These materials are also loaned to an area nursing home.	$ 978		$ 978
FL	Jacksonville Public Library	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In addition to recorded books, the library has a large-print and materials on handicaps collections. It serves 47 institutions. Total circulation was 26,602. Publicity efforts included participation in Handicap Awareness Week activities, programs taped for radio broadcast, coordination of the Disability Awareness Fair. "Guidelines for Service" was published in large print to assist the Talking Books Librarian.	$ 14,785	$ 16,000	$ 30,785
FL	Manatee County Public Library	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Since about 60% of the program's use is by residents of Sarasota County, that county contributes $20,000 towards the program's operation. Volunteers donated 1,111 hours, with one blind person coming in weekly to check and rewind	$ 17,062	$ 33,370	$ 50,432

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
FL	Manatee County Public Library (Con't)	cassette tapes. Circulation exceeded 60,000 for the first time.			
FL	Miami-Dade Public Library	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In the circulation-by-mail service the staff has consistently maintained a one-workday turn-around in returning books to patrons, as well as answering specific requests for materials and services. A staff member calls each newly-registered patron to explain the service. Calls to and from Spanish-speaking patrons are handled by one person. The library cooperates with the Greater Miami Opera Association to make the Opera season accessible to the disabled. The Association prepared commentary guides on cassette tape for each of the productions describing the history and plot of each opera as well as visual aspects such as set designs and costumes. The Library continues to cooperate with radio station WLRN in operating a radio reading service for Dade and Broward counties. The Librarian presented 18 programs on the service to community agencies and groups. Total circulation was 65,112.	$ 35,022	$ 16,928	$ 51,950
FL	Orange County Library District	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Grantee did not meet deadline for reporting activities.	$ 15,265	$ 18,575	$ 33,840

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
FL	Tampa-Hillsborough County Library	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The project operates a Talking Book program, books by mail, a TDD in the Library for use by the hearing-impaired, bookmobile visits to hospitals and housing for the elderly. Circulation was 44,648.	$ 28,470	$ 39,860	$ 68,330
GA	State	Services to the Physically Handicapped. Fourteen libraries served the handicapped through activities which included a workshop on learning disabilities, public service announcements provided to television and radio stations, purchase of large print books, contacts with schools to locate handicapped students, publicity mailings to area health professionals, and production of large print newsletters and bibliographies. Circulation statewide was 467,821.	$ 76,550	$731,466	$808,020
HI	State	Library Services for the Physically Handicapped. Public service announcements were prepared to send to all television and radio stations. A few ethnic music tapes were purchased and 357 large type books were added. First steps were taken to establish a User Advisory Committee and a Volunteer Coordinator position.	$ 12,801	$243,527	$256,328

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
ID	State	Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Funds were used for 7 FTE, student help, operating costs, the contract for braille services from Utah, and to compensate the Idaho Commission for the Blind for volunteer taping services. Circulation was 87,905. Large print book collections were loaned to 21 public libraries. A catalog of Volunteer Recorded titles was compiled and printed.	$161,388		$161,388
IL	Chicago Public Library	Upgrade of the On-line Circulation Control System for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The project met its main objective of upgrading the hardware for the system. The promised response times have not materialized and the upgrade is presently little improvement over the old system. The vendor is slow to make the software adjustments necessary to produce the promised results. (Illinois is the only State which has automated its entire BPH service--others have automated only their regional libraries--and therefore the only user of the kinds of software enhancements desired). The telecommunications objectives are on hold, being dependent on the sale of the old PDP 11/70 CPU. The sale is delayed because it is being run parallel with the new VAX 750 in order for some level of improved service to occur while awaiting the vendor's clean-up of the software.	$113,432		$113,432

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
IL	Glenside Public Library	Service to the Visually Impaired. The purpose of the project was to build a core collection of materials and equipment specifically for the use of visually impaired persons. The project results were an increase in the collection of large type books and that of "books on tape" and the purchase of a Visualtak Machine and a lighted magnifying viewer. The project was successful in reaching the intended audience. Input from visually impaired patrons and staffs of nursing homes will continue to be sought.	$ 4,500		$ 4,500
IL	Johanna Bureau for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Inc.	Collection Development of Audio Library Materials for Physically Disabled. The project's purpose is to record on tape printed matter not available on tape which is needed by blind persons. This on-request service uses volunteer readers and the only costs for it are tapes used plus a small service fee per tape. Seventy-one titles were produced. The recordings have been of excellent quality and have been made available through the national network of libraries providing this specialized service.	$ 3,000		$ 3,000
IN	State	Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The portion of the Division for services to the Handicapped's budget which is Federally funded includes the salaries of 4 positions: a Braille	$190,649	$153,285	$343,934

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
IN	State (Con't)	Librarian, 2 Clerk Typists and a Reader Advisor. LSCA funds pay also for an IN-WATS line. The 5 subregional libraries receive operation grants. Letters and the low level of patron complaints indicate that patrons of the subregionals are receiving a high level of service. More than 7 talks were given to school classes, and 149 young readers participated in the 1984 Summer Reading Club. The Division produced two bibliographies in braille, a quarterly newsletter, and 38 items were recorded by volunteers. More than 30,000 publicity items were distributed and mailed, and 3 large print book lists were produced. Total circulation for individuals and deposit collections was 368,639.			
IA	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Service is provided through a contract with the Iowa Commission for the Blind. Funds are used for two main purposes; circulation of materials to blind and physically handicapped persons and publicity about services. Circulation was 159,213. A review of applications indicates that 65% of new borrowers are over 65; of these 20% were over 84. The $11,638 expenditure for library materials was primarily for large print books, selected commercially available recorded resources, and for the volunteer tape transcription program. Publicity included a program on the State Public Broadcasting Network,	$ 26,000	$ 26,000	$ 52,000

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	Expenditures LSCA	non-Federal	Total
IA	State (Con't)	dissemination of a brochure, a Commission-produced movie, "Moving On", which will be used to inform interested person about all of the agency's programs.			
KS	Central Kansas Library System	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation of talking books and books on cassettes was 25,029 and 5,356 for large print books. Talking Book demonstrations were given 37 times on an audience of 666 in nursing homes, libraries, churches, civic club meetings and schools. Three displays were held at fairs reaching an estimated 6,000 persons.	$ 20,825	$ 25,400	$ 46,225
KS	North Central Kansas Library System	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation of talking books and books on cassette was 18,701 and 2,637 for large print books. Seventeen Talking Book presentations were made to more than 300 persons in senior citizens groups, schools, nursing homes, civic and church groups. Exhibits were held at 10 county fairs and 2 health fairs.	$ 18,620	$ 23,240	$ 41,860
KS	Northwest Kansas Library System	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation of talking books and books on cassette was 20,644 and 657 for large print books. Forty Talking Book presentations were conducted to more than 700 persons in senior citizen groups, nursing homes, civic organizations and library personnel.	$ 10,290	$ 15,080	$ 25,370

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
KS	South Central Kansas Library System	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation of talking books and books on cassette was 33,256 and 5,405 for large print books. Talks about the Talking Book program were given in four places and a booth was held at a health fair. Displays of Talking Book materials were held in 2 places. Publicity included a feature in the Hutchinson News.	$ 19,722	$ 24,320	$ 44,042
KS	Topeka Public Library	Circulation of talking books and books on cassette was 49,691. Twenty nine programs were presented to 535 persons at civic clubs, churches, and nursing homes.	$ 31,973	$ 36,320	$ 68,293
KS	Wichita Public Library	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation of talking books and books on cassette was 39,588. Twenty six presentations were made to nursing homes, civic clubs and church groups and 2 exhibits were held.	$ 21,070	$ 25,640	$ 46,710
KY	State	Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 186,206; 58 books were recorded and 4 were brailled. The production of these books represented 2,700 hours of volun-	$ 69,800	$174,000	$243,800

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
KY	State (Con't)	teer time. Three newsletters were published. Plans were finalized for automating the circulation and inventory systems.			
LA	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 146,695. More than 500 books were duplicated to fill requests for popular talking book titles; 9,000 catalogs were mailed to patrons for their use in ordering reading materials; the librarian meets with a user liaison group three times a year to gather user input on services; a quarterly newsletter is published; funding to automate the circulation system was approved tentatively.	$125,228	$ 88,111	$213,339
ME	State	Handicapped Services. Publicity and promotional activities continued in an effort to increase the number of talking book patrons. The statewide in-WATS line and the quarterly newsletter were continued. Circulation remained steady at 140,346. The volunteers recorded 6 Maine books, and arrangements were made with the Connecticut Volunteer Services for the Blind and Handicapped to record several Maine books at no cost. A new Patron Handbook was compiled.	$ 74,004	$ 37,525	$111,529

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
MD	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Automation of procedures was initiated. Structural changes needed for the installation of the equipment were delayed; as a result, the schedule for bringing up the new system was extended into FY 1985. Circulation was 262,296, a 7% increase.	$ 61,500	$158,422	$219,922
MA	Boston Public Library	Large Print Duplicates & Replacements. The selection and purchase of large print books for children revealed a number of unanticipated problems. Following substantial delays 109 titles were acquired (429 copies). It was noted that the format is different from those published for adults (some of the titles come in two or more volumes). Most publications are enlarged copies of the regular print titles; many are also in large book size making them difficult to handle and for the young reader to hold. Cost is also a consideration; the average price per title was $35 (compared to $13 for adult reading level materials). Copies will be made available to disabled children through the bookmobile/deposit collections.	$ 23,525		$ 23,525
MA	Brockton Public Library	Shared Large Print Materials Project --- Phase 2. Five public libraries in the Southeastern part of the State are acquiring, organizing, and circulating large print	$ 4,902		$ 4,902

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 84

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
MA	Brockton Public Library (Con't)	books in a cooperative manner. Over 750 large print books have been acquired and circulated to the visually impaired. Statistics compiled the first week of the month indicate that the heaviest circulation (over 50%) occurs during the first month after quarterly rotations and decreases steadily thereafter.			
MA	Falmouth Public Library	Cape & Islands Shared Visual Resoure Project. The Library acquired and circulated over 254 large print books to 39 Cape Cod and Island libraries. A large print union list entitled "Bigger is Better" was printed and sent to libraries serving the visually impaired. The Falmouth Library serves libraries on Cape Cod and the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. All member libraries reported an increase in the number of large print purchases.	$ 3,900		$ 3,900
MA	Perkins School	Regional Services. The Regional Library purchased compact shelving and equipment for the tape duplication work in order to alleviate crowded work and storage conditions. These furnishings are transferable to a new library location made possible by an increase in funding passed by the State legislature.	$ 29,029		$ 29,029
MA	Western Massachuestts Regional	Large Print Services. Approximately 600 volumes were purchased, in addition to which large print readers provided patrons with	$ 10,800		$ 10,800

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
MA	Western Massachusetts Regional Library (Con't)	a broader and larger collection on which to draw. Bookmobiles deliver regularly large print books to visually impaired elderly both through local libraries, residences for the elderly and community stops. Circulation is heavy. The recently automated circulation system has improved the accuracy of records and contributed to the overall increase in service.			
MA	Worchester Public Library	Talking Book Library. Circulation was 44,588 to 1,280 patrons. The Kurzweil Reading Machine, out of use for repairs for an extended time, was returned to regular use by patrons. There was an increase in the number and range of programs offered: a multi-sensory storytelling program with sign language interpretation, a workshop by members of the National Theater for the Deaf, and the "Kids On The Block" puppet programs average better than 2 performances a month throughout the region. A Volunteer Handbook was completed for use by an increased number of volunteers.	$ 63,944		$ 63,944
MI	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The collection increased to 31,791 titles and 168,862 volumes. Tape duplications increased to 14,162, and there were 913 deposit collections in schools, libraries, hospitals and nursing homes. Circulation statewide is 424,335. The lack of sufficient cassette machines and batteries to operate the machines	$308,085	$153,913	$461,998

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
MI	State (Con't)	continued to be the most serious problem. The IN-WATS telephone line was reinstated. It is in operation all the time and 830 calls were received. The Braille Class, in which sighted people learn to transcribe print into Braille, graduated its sixth class, producing 18 qualified persons. Nearly 900 patrons responded to a survey regarding functions and services. The results indicate that people like the variety of selections available, the ease of requesting materials, the promptness of response, the helpful attitude of library staff members, and the fact that there are no charges for the service. Standards for the libraries were adopted and applied to all libraries serving the handicapped. The standards were then revised and published. Although funding is not based on compliance with the Standards it was the consensus of the Standards committee that minimum standards should be required and be the basis for formal agreements. Library staff members developed a 10 minute slide tape program which explains the Library's services. A quarterly newsletter was initiated in December 1983. Two workshops were held for librarians serving the handicapped, one for Telephone Pioneers on equipment repair, one for volunteers, and one for public librarians.			

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
MN	State	Service to the Handicapped. Grantee did not met deadline for reporting.			
MS	State	Service to the Handicapped. The number of schools served continues to grow with a 14% increase this year, an overall growth of 33% in the last 3 years. This reflects the increased mainstreaming of handicapped students into public schools, better identification of reading disabled children, and improved dissemination of information on services available to them. Four editions of The Reading Light and Riverboat Rhetoric (both newsletters) were produced, and 18 workshops were presented to public libraries and institutions serving the blind and handicapped. The Friends of Handicapped Readers activities again gained the Governor's Distinguished Service Award for one of their members. The group obtained a grant resulting in the purchase of the Kids on the Block puppets. The recording program is supported entirely by the Friends group. The support of the Friends continues to enable the service to reach a broader scope of the handicapped public than would otherwise be possible.	$ 35,479	$ 70,334	$105,813
MO	State	Services to the Physically Handicapped. Federal funds were used for a portion of the salary of one employee, the costs for access to the computer of the St. Louis	$ 76,172	$296,271	$372,443

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
MO	State (Con't)	Public Library and a part of the rental cost for the physical facilities used by the regional library for the blind and physically handicapped. The Library serves the entire State. There is an active users group called "Friends of the Wolfner Library".	$ 76,172	$296,271	$372,443
MT	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Some 70,000 talking books and 1,260 machines were distributed to patrons. This represents increases of 25% in circulation, 8.6% in new users and 70% in deposit collections. Volunteers contributed 5,884 hours. A recording program was initiated at the Montana State Prison with 5 men participating. Eight Montana books were recorded at the State Library with teams donating 760 hours. Braille service is provided through a contract with the Utah State Library. To measure user satisfaction with the service, a survey was mailed to 29 users; 12 responded expressing satisfaction generally. Users also have access to a trained braille librarian and a WATS line.	$ 80,034	$ 27,708	$107,742
NE	State	Service to the Handicapped. Grantee did not meet reporting deadline.			

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
NH	State	Service to Handicapped Children. The specific objective was to expand services to handicapped children, ages 13 and under, by contacting schools, parent support groups and children's librarians in public libraries. The specific goal was to increase young readership by 100 children; this was exceeded by 20. Personnel contacts were made with 9 officials of agencies serving the handicapped. Over 1,000 letters describing the services were sent to school and public library administrators, and presentations were made to interested groups. The Library ran a summer reading program for the handicapped children who could not get to a public library to participate. Public librarians were informed of the effort and responded positively to a plea for them to include the State Library's handicapped youngsters in their library programs by allowing them to fulfill requirements by reading Talking Books instead of those in print. By January of 1984 a net growth of 80% was realized in the number of children using the children's section of the Library. While emphasis was placed on reaching handicapped children during this reporting period, service to 2,900 adult readers continued.	$ 30,642	$133,822	$164,464

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
NJ	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The library stacks, which had been closed following a fatal accident in a similar group of state stacks, remained closed from September 1983 to February 1984. This condition caused hardship to readers and staff alike. As a result, the circulation dropped slightly to 295,000. Audiovision, a radio reading service covering central New Jersey made major progress toward going on the air. November 1, 1984 was set as the date for going on the air. Audiovision will be braodcasting 35 hours a week over closed-circuit radio to print handicapped individuals within a 35 mile radius of Trenton. Programs will emphasize local newspapers and current books and magazines. The Library received a great deal of publicity during the year - including several lengthy newspaper articles, more than 70 program notices, 2 TV interviews, and inclusion in scores of church bulletins, Blue Cross/Blue Shield announcements, and short articles in several corporation house organs.	$106,485	$250,871	$ 357,35
NY	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped Persons. There were 1,969 new readers registered, a 9.1% decrease from the previous year. Circulation was	$862,240	$282,629	$1,144,869

State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
NY	State (Con't)	337,997, a 26% increase. An automated inventory and circulation system was purchased from Data Research Associates, Inc. at a cost of $346,499. There were 6,623 messages received on the toll-free message recording service; 718 were inquiries for information and 5,905 were requests for changes in service, address or specific requests. A nationwide shortage of cassette players continued for the year. An expanded repair program with Correctional Facilities and the Telephone Pioneers helped to shorten the waiting list.			
NY	Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Library System	Optical Scanner Improvements. The new improved "voice" was acquired for the Kurzweil Reading Machine. This modification made it easier for the blind and visually impaired to read independently. The Reading Machine was used 114 hours and 2 demonstrations were held. The two most seasoned and constant users were pleased with the new voice, but not as impressed as expected because they had mastered completely the old voice. However, other listeners declared that they understood the new synthetic voice much better than the old one.	$ 2,900		$ 2,900
NY	Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Library System	UPDATE Radio Reading Service. Provides current information access to those unable to use printed materials, through	$ 25,200		$ 25,200

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
NY	Chautauqua Cattaraugus Library System (Con't)	the use of sub-channel FM broadcasting 50 hours per week (approximately 6 programs per day). Favorite programs are: the daily newspaper (a two hour reading that is repeated in the evening because of its popularity), the weekly grocery advertisements, features from local history books and newspapers and newsletters. The Library cooperates with Associations for the Blind and nursing and retirement facilities. Publicity included letters describing the service to area clergy, physicians, and social service agencies and a radio Public Service Announcement.			
NY	Mid Hudson Library System	Telecommunication for the Deaf. Telecommunication devices SS1-240's with answering machines were placed in two libraries to improve service to hearing impaired persons. Both libraries have a monthly sign language story hour for both deaf and hearing children. Staff members of both libraries have been trained in answering calls on the TDD.	$ 2,285		$ 2,285
NY	New York Public Library	Grants for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Approximately 20 books and several newsletters of interest to users were recorded. By year's end there were 136 volunteers engaged in the program. The equipment repair program is very weak and	$120,000		$120,000

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
NY	New York Public Library (Con't)	cannot handle the vast demand. Three newsletters were produced in large type and braille formats for distribution to users who are mostly 55 years or older and live at great distances from the Library.			
NY	Ramapo Catskill Library System	RADIO VISION, a Radio Reading Service. Through staff expertise the operation has been linked with National Public Radio (NPR) and Intouch Radio Reading Service in New York City. Radio Vision's 24-hour broadcast day is the result of the creative use of automation equipment. FY 1984 LSCA funds were used for: contracts with stations, telephone line charges, purchase of local reading materials, purchase of studio chairs, purchase of bell tones and payment of conference expenses. There were 8,712 hours of special programming. Problems encountered: 1. Broadcast signal strength has been a problem in rural and fringe reception areas. Resolution. A CBS Volumax/Limiter was purchased and installed into the broadcast chain. This piece of equipment increases the volume before the signal is sent out on the microwave. It causes no fluctuations in the modulation of the signal. It eliminates hiss and lowers the signal-to-noise ratio. 2. WPMN (Newburgh) wishes to discontinue service. Discussions are still ongoing with WSPK-BNR (Poughkeepsie/Newburgh). Use of WSPK will increase the service area.	$ 11,342		$ 11,3

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
NY	Ramapoo Catskill System (Con't)	Resolution. WGNY-FM, formerly WPHN, has agreed to continue service at an increased monthly fee. WSPK-BNR has leased its sub-carrier to a national paging concern. WPSK management has expressed an interest in the program, and will make contact should the sub-carrier become available.			
NC	State	Services to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Library maintained services and strengthened its volunteer services, with an emphasis on improving the quality of the studio program. Circulation was 282,709, a small 2% decrease, considering that staff members performed all regular work in addition to the intensive work required to automate the library's bibliographic and patron records. LSCA funds were used to contract for braille proofreading, to hire temporary staff to help with regular, backlogged work and special projects, to print newsletters and catalogs, for maintenance of the truck used to carry materials to and from the U.S. Postal Service, to purchase large-type books and equipment. A VOLUNTEER ORIENTATION HANDBOOK was published; this item is reviewed in detail in the notable accomplishments section of this report.	$ 64,433	$485,252	$549,68
ND	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Service is provided through	$ 89,645		$ 89,64

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	non-Federal	Total
ND	State (Con't)	a contract with the South Dakota State Library. The number of persons using the library increased 67% during the year. An organization named "Dakota Reading and Information Service (DRIS) was begun to provide the reading on a daily basis of newspapers and current magazines. DRIS raised funds from individuals, service clubs and grants to buy equipment and receivers needed to offer "Radio Talking Book Service" in the Bismarck-Mandan area. DRIS is on the air 20 hours per week. Volunteers read local newspapers live for an hour each day. The rest of the program consists of taped readings from current magazines of general interest, and programs concerning the handicapped.			
OH	State	Service to the Handicapped. Statewide service is provided by the Cincinnati and Cleveland Public Libraries which together circulated 884,665 items, an 11.5% increase over the previous year. Activities carried out by the libraries include a survey of reader satisfaction, upgrading of the automation system, nearly 40 titles of local interest produced on cassette or braille by volunteers who contributed approximately 1,200 hours of service, 82% of materials returned by readers was turned around	$117, 552	$829,835	$947,387

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
OH	State (Con't)	within 24 hours. The statewide consultant attended numerous meetings in order to facilitate cooperative relationships among libraries and groups serving the disabled. The major problem was the shortage of cassette machines.			
OK	State	Blind and Physically Handicapped. Service is provided by the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Department of Human Services under a grant from the State Library. Plans for computerized circulation began implementation. Hardware was purchased. Book inventory was expanded.	$ 25,179		$ 25,179
OR	Library Association of Portland	The Large Print Express. Major activities planned were the expansion of the large-print collection in Multnomah County, the improvement of large-print interlibrary loan service, and the establishment of a pool collection of large-print books for rotating to 9 libraries. The Multnomah County Library hired a person to administer the program, many of the books have been acquired and the first collections are rotating among participating libraries.	$ 21,210		$ 21,210

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
PA	Philadelphia Free	Large Print Catalog. LSCA funds were used to compile and publish a machine readable list of the large print holdings of the two regional libraries (Philadelphia & Pittsburgh). The need for the program was created by the State Library decision to disband its large print collection and distribute all materials to the 2 regional libraries. The list was a joint venture by both libraries, in addition to 3 newsletters sent to the combined readership of 20,000, and a Braille edition of the newsletter which was mailed to all Braille readers. Circulation at this regional library was over 700,000 for the first time. The largest single accomplishment and the one to have the greatest effect on service in the future is the mergrer of 3 major agencies in the building housing the regional library - Volunteer Services for the Blind, Radio Information Center for the Blind, and Nevil Institute for Rehabilitation and Service - into Associated Services for the Blind (ASB). The Regional Library and ASB co-sponsored a a Braille transcribing course for sighted transcribers, a Braille instruction class for the blind learning Braille, and an adjustment to blindness class for Spanish-speaking blind.	$ 33,000	$ 682,000	$ 715,000

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	non-Federal	Total
PA	Pittsburgh	Upgrade Central Processing Unit. LSCA funds were used to upgrade the central processing units of the automated circulation systems of the 2 regional libraries (Philadelphia and Pittsburgh) so that more staff tasks and programs can be run simultaneously, and response time is faster. Each Library was provided with a Digital Equipment PDP 11/44 cpu and a DEC TU 80 tape drive system. This enabled both libraries to utilize an updated, more efficient computer operating system. Both new systems were installed at the same time. Patron registrations are being processed faster and circulation has increased at both libraries. Staff time was made available for the creation and maintenance of the large print union list. The main difficulty in carrying out this project was to determine exactly which equipment was needed to upgrade the system. Both libraries worked cooperatively on this project. Circulation for the Pittsburgh Library was 625,213 from a collection of 306,524 items.	$ 79,000	$ 682,000	$ 761,000
RI	State	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 56,085, an 8% decrease, while 300 new readers were registered. Publicity included public service announcements, displays at fairs and presentations to groups. Braille	$ 78,684	$ 155,676	$ 234,360

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
RI	State (Con't)	service was not contracted out since readership dropped from 70 to 38. The Advisory Council on Library Services to the Handicapped decided to appoint a committee to study the various aspects of the new standards as they related to current services. Meanwhile space for more materials is needed.			
SC	State	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The project continues to be understaffed. The automation of the circulation system (patron and machine inventory files) is expected to relieve some pressure on the staff. Even though the files are being purged during the automation process, readership has increased from the FY 83 total of 6,873. In spite of a major space problem the library continued to add to the collection in order to provide current materials to patrons (16,775 new additions brought the collection total to 144,105). Circulation continues high despite no increase in staff (126,121, down 4,787 from the previous year). This reduction can be attributed to the shortage of the NLS cassette machines and the increased contact between some patrons and the library. Word of the mouth press from satisfied customers and their associates continues to be the greatest source of	$ 49,098	$ 165,259	$ 173,755

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
SC	State (Con't)	publicity. The public libraries are very active in their support of this project. They provide applications and brochures and display posters publicizing it. Machines and books are kept for demonstration purposes and emergency loan to registered patrons. An Advisory Council was organized with eleven members representing all types of eligible handicaps and other providers for services to the handicapped. For the first time a number of volunteers have been recruited for special tasks. Communication with patrons is accomplished with a toll-free In-WATS telephone line equipped with a 24-hour answering device which handled 5,788 calls, consuming more than 140 hours of staff time.			
SD	State	Service to the Handicapped. Grantee did not meet the reporting deadline.			
TN	State	Service for the Handicapped. Publicity for the program was provided through 51 presentations involving more than 20 community organizations. The Library was moved into the State Library, occupying renovated ground floor space and providing comfortable and modern quarters. Circulation was 181,469.	$145,082	$236,792	$381,874

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
TN	Memphis Public Library	West Tennessee Talking Library (WTTL). A radio reading service to meet the need of handicapped persons for current materials and programming. Staff and a corps of volunteers provided 6,588 hours of newpaper, magazine and bestseller readings. In order to provide service to those awaiting a receiver, WTTL became available as an FM cable station on Memphis CATV. A survey of the program's listeners showed that, with minor adjustments, the program was on target. Publicity efforts included the development of "The WTTL Story" on videotape and a new series of Public Announcements for video and audio broadcasting.	$ 50,000		$ 50,000
TN	Nashville/ Davidson County	Service to the Deaf. A statewide information and referral service to assist libraries in strengthening library service to the deaf. Services available to the deaf community, related agencies, and the general public include automated teletype news service, books and films for interlibrary loan, information on existing services, promotion of deaf awareness in all areas of the State. One staff member is fluent in sign language. Teletypewriters and telephones are used to convey news of national and local interest. All items are prepared for a fifth-grade reading	$ 50,000		$ 50,000

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	non-Federal	Total
TN	Nashville/ Davidson County (Con't)	level. Signed films are available and signed story hours are given for children. With the assistance of related agencies several good public information packets have been produced. Areas of service which showed increases during this reporting period are: Books loaned, 27%; attendance at Friday evening captioned film showings, 53%; use of special 16 mm film and videocassette tape collections, 47%; information and referral requests, 42%. Sample of interesting information requests: Federal Express in Memphis requested information regarding signaling devices that could be installed to insure the safety of employees; Prentice Hall is researching the feasibility of developing instructional sign language videotapes; TDD distributors from Memphis came in to do research on deafness and deaf people to help market their products. There were over 10,000 requests for news via TDD; film and tape audiences were 2,156 and 316 information and referral requests were processed.			
TN	Nashville/ Davidson County	The WPLN Talking Library. An exemplary program which serves as the prototype for statewide radio service to the handicapped. A total of 6,406 hours of programming were broadcast which included	$ 50,000		$ 50,000

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
TN	Nashville/ Davidson County (Con't)	1,125 hours of magazines, 2,243 hours of newspapers and 136 books. A demodulator, dedicated for the Talking Library was installed, making programming live and readily available from outside sources via Satellite, without delays through tape recordings. The majority of all locally produced reading programs were prepared by 254 volunteers. Installation of a new tower expanded broadcast coverage into Kentucky where a receiver was placed wih an eligible listener, a first in serving Kentucky. There were 1,389 receivers in use during the year. Telephone interviews were used to evaluate the service. The results of the interviews showed that the broadcast of newspapers and advertisements continue to be the most popular programs with listeners. Talk features and programs offering practical information continue to rank next in popularity. For example, 66% of the listeners reported using the recipes given on "Kitchen Chatter", a program designed primarily for the homemaker. Not intended as part of the interview, but volunteered by 37% of the listeners was that the program kept them in touch with current events.			

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
TX	Houston Library System	Service to the Handicapped. Purchases were made of 132 books, 441 large print titles, 3 films, 146 captioned video-cassettes, and workshops were held on service to the deaf in which 3 libraries participated by sending 12 persons.	$ 15,158		$ 15,158
UT	State	Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Radio Reading Service continued to broadcast 9 hours a day with programs which include 2 local and 2 statewide newspapers each day, as well as shopping ads, old time radio shows and magazine articles; 10 more volunteer readers were recruited and trained. The Library continued to serve as the Multistate Service Center for the National Library Service of the Library of Congress Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Recording activities included the taping of 400 textbooks for blind college students by over 100 volunteers, and establishing textbook recording units at 4 major colleges and universities. Collection development included adding 300 large print and 40 new textbook titles in Braille. Circulation was 200,000.	$ 89,058	$175,747	$264,805
VT	State	Services for the Handicapped. Braille service is made available through a contract with the Perkins School for	$ 16,397	$ 31,511	$ 47,908

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
VT	State (Con't)	the Blind in Watertown, Massachusetts. There were 131 deposit collections placed in libraries, nursing homes, and senior nutrition sites. Circulation was 67,191 from a collection of over 22,000 items. Volunteers taped textbooks for blind students who were mainstreamed into secondary schools and college programs. Tapes of minutes of public meetings, legislation and voter information were made available to persons with visual handicaps. Demand for bilingual materials is primarily in nursing homes and homes for the elderly. Publicity was through radio and television announcements and exhibits at fairs. A workshop devoted to public library services for special populations was offered along with in-service training for nursing home activities directors.			
VA	State	Service for the Visually and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 119,894 from the regional library and 2,865 from the 100 deposit collections. Eight public libraries served the visually and physically handicapped as subregional libraries: Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax, Hampton, Newport News, Roanoke, Staunton, and Virginia Beach. They provided materials to 3,676 persons and maintained deposit collections in libraries, schools for	$ 31,211	$ 85,000	$116,211

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
VA	State (Con't)	the blind and physically handicapped, public and private schools, hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes, and other locations. The subregionals circulated 138,334 items.			
VA	Caroline Library, Inc.	Aid to the Visually Handicapped. Funds were used to purchase large print books which were checked out on a regular basis.	$ 1,117		$ 1,117
VA	Clifton Forge Public Library	Purchase large-print books. Eleven new titles were bought to update and expand the existing collection.	$ 147		$ 147
VA	Culpeper Town & County Library	Special materials. Funds were used to purchase large print books and books on cassette tapes.	$ 1,012		$ 1,012
VA	Loudon County Public Library	Federal Aid Project. Two microfiche readers were purchased to offer large print on the screen thus making items on microform accessible to the visually handicapped. A videotape recorder/player was acquired for previewing of library holdings by persons without such equipment in their homes.	$ 1,770		$ 1,770
VA	Morgan Memorial Library	Library Materials for Handicapped/ Reluctant Readers. Funds were used to purchase large print books and puppets/ tape programs. Stories and puppets are			$ 2,338

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
VA	Morgan Memorial Library (Con't)	used with the elderly as well as the young children to involve them in the world of books.			
VA	Narrows Public Library	Large Print Books for the Visually Handicapped were purchased and are delivered to shut-ins whenever requested.	$ 107		$ 107
VA	Staunton Public Library	Subregional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. This Talking Book Center was begun in 1981. Readership continues to grow and services are provided primarily by volunteers with the help of one part-time library assistant.	$ 768		$ 768
VA	Waynesboro Public Library	Large Print Books were purchased. Circulation was 3,225. The collection serves the residents of the area nursing home as well as the public.	$ 595		$ 595
WA	State	Services to the Physically Handicapped. An automated selection/circulation/ inventory system was initiated during the year. Circulation was 257,358. Volunteers continue to play a major role, making it possible to fill 1,969 requests and to narrate 296 titles for	$113,000	$441,273	$554,273

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
WA	State (Con't)	the Taping Service and 120 titles for the Radio Reading Service which covers the Greater Puget Sound and Spokane areas. The State Library contracts with the Seattle Public Library to provide the services.			
WV	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The provision of braille materials is through a contract with the Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) Free Library. Recent expansions of service include the formation of a statewide large print book mail service to individuals and institutions; a taping service designed to make available books and magazines of local interest; and the provision of a 24 hour toll-free WATS line to help maintain direct contact with patrons throughout the State. Another program, "Hears To You," a radio reading service, recently completed a second year of broadcasting; volunteers read local newspaper articles and advertisements. Two steps to insure continued growth for "Hears To You" were taken: the construction of 3 taping booths, doubling the capacity for taping by volunteers, and the enlarging of the broadcast area to another section of the State. Publicity efforts included attendance at meetings and public	$ 9,529	$147,489	$157,018

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
WV	State (Con't)	service announcements on radio and television. Five libraries provide recorded books directly to residents in their service areas. Circulation was 209,619 from a collection of 163,547. "Hears To You" had 452 reading patrons, 40 volunteers who gave 3,120 hours of work and broadcast for 1,701 hours.			
WY	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Library continued to provide support to the Department of Education, Division of Visually Handicapped, for services to the blind and physically handicapped; continued to send large print books through interlibrary loan to requesting libraries within 5 working days after receipt of request; established the objective of conducting a comprehensive study during FY 1985 of the library needs of deaf persons. The Library contracts with the Utah State Library for talking book and braille services.	$ 23,123	$ 38,487	$ 61,610
GU	State	Service to the Handicapped. The Nieves Flores Library serves Guam, the Northern Marianas, Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Belau. Circulation was 261 from a collection of 7,155 talking books. More than 200 large print books were added.	$ 3,937	$ 13,887	$ 17,824

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State	Library	Project	LSCA	Expenditures non-Federal	Total
PR	State	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Promotion of the program continued through television talk shows, 52 radio programs and brochures. Deposit collections were established in 78 new locations. The book Aventuras Maravillosas was transcribed into braille. Library orientations were offered to 776 individuals, government agencies, special education teachers and students, social workers, librarians and the general public. A statewide needs assessment of blind and handicapped persons was achieved. Library attendance was 13,229 and circulation was 4,717.	$ 44,298	$ 38,378	$ 82,676
VI	Territorial	Service to the Handicapped. Grantee did not meet the reporting deadline.			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
LIBRARY PROGRAMS
PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT STAFF

Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Proficiency

Fiscal Year 1984

By

Evaline Neff

The United States continues to be a haven for immigrants from many parts of the world. U.S. Census Bureau estimates, based on 1980 data, show that 13,956,077 people out of the total U.S. population of 226,545,805, or 6%, were foreign born. Of these, 4,296,504, or 1.9% of the total population "speak English not well or not at all." These immigrants with limited English-speaking proficiency need help, not only in acquiring and/or improving their knowledge of English, but also in getting information on how to cope with life in a society very different from theirs. Libraries are among the agencies which have developed resources and programs to ease some of the fundamental adjustments immigrants must make. One federally funded library program assists in this effort.

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P.L. 84-597, as amended) is a State formula grant program which fosters library and information services through public libraries acting singly and in cooperation with other types of libraries, such as those in schools, colleges and universities, museums, and industry. The 1984 amendments to the Act, under P.L. 98-480, added a provision that priority be given to programs and projects that improve access to public library resources and services for individuals with limited English-speaking proficiency.

The purpose of LSCA Title I is to assist the States and Territories in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate. To be eligible for its annual allotment, a State or Territory must submit a program for the use of the funds; in each, the funds are administered by the legally authorized State Library Administrative Agency.

In Fiscal Year 1984 fifteen States and two Territories funded 35 projects to provide cultural and library services to an estimated 2,886,000 persons of limited English-speaking proficiency; 13 of these States and Territories provided services for Spanish-speaking persons. Total expenditures of $3,915,750 for these services were reported, of which $1,882,745 were from LSCA funds. Of this total, $1,746,848, or 93% of the LSCA funds was used for projects designed to serve Hispanic persons. In four States, $20,069 of LSCA funds was used to provide services to American Indians. The remainder of the projects were multilingual, with some of them including service to Hispanics and Native Americans also.

No fewer than 19 languages were covered in the programs for 1984: American Indian dialects, Cambodian, Chamorro, Chinese, French, German, Hebrew, Hmong, Italian, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Laotian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Yiddish.

The projects on the attached list were funded wholly or partly under LSCA in Fiscal Year 1984. Services varied, but included:

* Information and referral programs via telephone.

* Provision of books, magazines and audiovisual materials in foreign languages, with some in both the foreign language and English, and materials dealing with English as a second language.

* Tutoring in English as a second language.

* Story telling for children in foreign languages.

* Cultural programs featuring non English-speaking authors and artists whose works are available on loan, or are on exhibit at libraries and book fairs.

* Outreach programs to provide library materials and information to Indians on reservations.

* Training of library personnel in providing services to bilingual communities.

* Publications such as directories, brochures, and pamphlets in a foreign language and English dealing with information useful to ethnic groups.

* Bibliographic data base building.

Project histories reveal some continuing problems and a few trends. Some of the problems cited were:

* Difficulty in acquiring materials in foreign languages. Acquisition problems include the delays encountered by U.S. jobbers in stocking titles, short supplies of titles published by publishers abroad and the depletion of stocks by the time titles are listed in U.S. catalogs and review services.

* Recruitment of staff with exotic language skills in addition to library training and experience.

* Difficulty in making contacts with those of limited English-speaking proficiency.

* In one instance, initiating service to Hispanics met with library staff resistance

Some of the trends that emerged are:

* The continuation of experimentation with foreign language computer terminals with California setting the pace.

* In some States, a single well-developed collection of materials in foreign languages and English as a second language provides better service statewide than many small collections in numerous locations.

Projects worth noting are:

In California the ASIA (Asian Shared Information and Acquisitions) project involved several major library systems and public libraries in the cooperative acquisition and cataloging of materials in Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese; the use of a CJK foreign language computer terminal, the first in use by a public library; the appointment of a multi-lingual staff; and catalogs in the major languages of the project printed from the RLIN database used for cataloging.

In New York the New York Public Library published the 6th edition of the bilingual Directory of Community Services/Directorio de Servicios para la Comunidad. The Directory lists community groups, consumer, educational, health, social service, religious, recreational and cultural agencies, associations and institutions offering programs and services to the public in neighborhoods in the Bronx, Manhattan and Staten Island. It lists approximately 2,000 agencies and services and has annotations and subject access in both the English and Spanish languages and has name and subject indices.

In North Carolina the Foreign Language Center, based in the Cumberland County Public Library, is a statewide project which provides materials in many foreign languages and English-as-a-second language format; publishes a monthly newsletter which is used by other libraries with extensive foreign language collections, and has national prominence. The Center has responded to inquiries from such diverse sources as the United State Information Agency in Washington, D.C. (list of Spanish language publishers in the U.S.), the Biomedical Library, University of California at La Jolla (book on mountain climbing in German) and the New York Public Library (specific children's books in French).

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State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures State	Expenditures Local	Expenditures Total
AZ	El Mirage Public Library	Five Year Development Project. Accomplishments included: Spanish literary study groups and the purchase of books and other materials in Spanish resulted in a significant increase in library use by Spanish speaking patrons.	Spanish		$ 8,000			$ 8,000
AZ	Maricopa County Library	San Lucy Indian Reservation Library. The Library opened in January. The tribal council hired an employee to maintain and keep the library open 20 hours a week. This person was given basic library training and the primary teachers were given training in storytelling by the Maricopa County Library staff. Circulation for four months was 1,201. There were 951 patron visits and 8 story hours were given with attendance of 36. The tribe has allotted $200 to purchase children's books and Indian materials.	American Indian	156	$ 5,300			$ 5,300
AZ	Tucson Public Library	Spanish Language PSA's. Twelve public service announcements have been produced in Spanish for radio broadcast. Each is aimed at a specific audience. A log sheet lists for station managers the appropriate air times. Copies of these were sent to the American Library Association for dissemination nationwide.	Spanish	NA	$ 5,000			$ 5,000
AZ	Yuma City-County Library	Adult Literacy-Spanish Language Resource Building. The project had 2 objectives (1) to improve literacy skills and English language skills among non English-speaking persons, and (2) to provide a core collection in Spanish.	Spanish		$16,100			$16,100

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AZ	Yuma City-County Library (Cont'd)	The Yuma Reading Council trained 28 tutors and 22 students were taught. More than 2,000 items were purchased; while most of them were added to the circulating collections, several sets of reference materials were acquired as well. Circulation was 3,490.						
CA	State	Ethnic Collection Development. Eight public libraries were selected on the basis of strength of ethnic collections as identified in a recent Ethnic Services Task Force Collection Evaluation Project. In their collection building the libraries emphasized materials in Asian languages and in Spanish. Print, non-print and materials in microform were purchased.	Spanish Vietnamese Japanese Chinese	1,000,000	$523,882			$523,882
CA	Oakland Public Library	Spanish Language Data Base - Ethnic Services, Hispanic Information Program. A Spanish language subject and name authority control system is maintained, and a bilingual book review, Lector, is published and distributed. Cataloging and data base entry are provided to 12 large city and county libraries in the State having significant Spanish language holdings.	Spanish	1,000,000	$ 42,243			$ 42,243
CA	South State Cooperative Library System	ASIA (Asian Shared Information and Acquisitions). This System, in cooperation with the Santiago System and the Public Libraries of Oakland and San Francisco, conducts a cooperative acquisition and cataloging service for materials in Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese. A multilingual staff has been assembled at the Huntington Park Library, Los Angeles	Vietnamese Japanese Chinese Korean	185,000	$ 18,128			$ 18,128

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CA	South State Cooperative Library System (Cont'd)	County, to purchase materials for libraries and process them in the RLIN data base. A CJK Asian language computer terminal was obtained, the first in use in a public library, and printed catalogs in major languages are produced from the data base.						
CO	Pueblo Library District	"Libros en Espanol". A weekly, 5 minute, Spanish language radio broadcast that combines reading with a review of contemporary Spanish publications available at the Pueblo Library.	Spanish		$ 4,990			$ 4,990
DE	New Castle County Department of Libraries	Spanish outreach. The project proposed to promote library services among the Spanish population of 2,500 in the area. No special services had been provided for Hispanics before. A telephone survey was conducted among 300 persons of Hispanic heritage to determine awareness of current library services and what types of services and materials they wanted. The results of the survey were used to determine what Spanish materials to buy for the library collections. Posters and flyers were developed and distributed through schools, churches, social service agencies, libraries and businesses. The coordinator was scheduled in libraries during the final month of the project to provide assistance to patrons in Spanish and English. Several problems were encountered: there was some staff resistance to serving a special group of people and it was difficult to find and contact the Hispanics in the survey area. Hispanics in the targeted area are	Spanish	300	$12,571			$12,571

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DE	New Castle County Department of Libraries (Cont'd)	integrated into the general population with no geographical concentration. The project period was too short. Vendor response was slow and the ordering process too cumbersome. By the time the books were available to the public, there was not time to reach conclusions before the grant period ended. Many businesses, schools and agencies cooperated in the distribution of the publicity items, with the most effective publicity for the project being personal contact by the coordinator, however this person was not retained beyond the project period. Without a bilingual coordinator there will be no special effort to bring the Hispanic community into the libraries. Materials purchased under the project will be available on interlibrary loan. Demand for materials by Hispanics was minimal; some requests were received for bilingual juvenile materials that English-speaking parents can share with their children who are learning Spanish.						
FL	Leon County Public Library	Services to Bi-lingual Clientele. Literacy Volunteers of Leon County conducted 3 English as a Second Language tutor training workshops which yielded 34 tutors. Of these 27 were assigned to students. The demand for tutors far exceeded the number available for training. The current budget provides for a limited level of recruitment, training, supplies (books and materials) and management. In order to meet the needs a budget increase is required. Full advantage was taken of cost-free publicity.	Not known	27	$10,000	$6,569		$16,569

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FL	Leon County Public Library (Cont'd)	Public Service Announcements were run continuously in electronic and print media. Posters were placed in grocery stores, state offices, coin laundries, the universities and various other public places. Presentations were made to organizations. Walk-in requests averaged 5 per month. Referrals from the County School's Adult English as a Second Language programs account for an additional 3 requests per month.						
FL	Monroe County Public Library	Service to Bi-lingual Clientele. This English as a Second Language project was targeted at persons who did not meet the income requirements for the federal jobs/English class program at the Community College, people whose schedules did not permit them to attend adult education English classes at the high school, and those whose skills were so minimal as to hinder them from keeping up in classromm settings. A total of 23 tutors were trained through 3 workshops. A collection of print and non-print materials was assembled for use by tutors and students. Tutors expressed tremendous satisfaction with their training and tutoring experiences. When students left the area, their tutors returned to be matched with new ones; one took on an additional student. Tutors have enlisted their friends and acquaintances as tutors, creating a demand for more tutor training. Likewise, clients have expressed delight and gratitude and have urged family members and friends to seek assistance.	Not known	12	$ 7,665	$2,667	$10,332

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IL	Moline Public Library	Collection Development for Hispanic Community. The purpose of the project was to provide additional Spanish language reading materials for the Hispanic community and to establish a relationship with members of the Hispanic community which will result in increased input for collection development and use of the library by the community. A Hispanic advisory committee was formed which provided a great deal of valuable information on the reading and reference needs of the Hispanic community. A core collection of books and periodicals was added to the Main Library which is located close to the majority of Hispanic persons in Moline. The advisory committee assisted with publicity for the project, largely through providing Spanish translations of informational materials. One committee member organized displays of Spanish-language library materials at several Hispanic-community festivals. Signs were placed in Hispanic-owned businesses. Another advisory committee member discussed the service on a weekly Spanish-language radio program. Other publicity efforts included flyers, brochures and media releases. Evaluation included circulation statistics and completion of a survey. Circulation was 109 in September and 74 in October, indicating that a sustained publicity effort is needed. Responses to the survey showed overall satisfaction with the program and indicated that a larger number of periodical subscriptions are needed. Library	Spanish	183	4,500			4,500

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IL	Moline Public Library (Cont'd)	staff members believe that traditional communications networks for publicity are not effective for this patron group and that alternatives must be explored for continued effectiveness of the program.					
KS	Southwest Kansas Library System	Services to persons of Limited English-speaking ability. Funds were used to purchase bilingual materials. The System contracts with the Grant County Library at Ulysses to provide Spanish language materials and services to the high concentrations of persons of limited English-speaking ability located in the Western portion of the State. Statewide, a questionnaire was sent to all public libraries to identify special services to these populations; 14 counties were found to have high concentrations of persons of limited English-speaking ability.	Spanish Vietnamese		5,293		5,293
MA	Provincetown Public Library	Portuguese Language Resource Center. Books, periodicals and records which were consonant with the reading interests of the Portuguese-speaking population were acquired. A bilingual cataloguer/outreach librarian was hired to select, process and design publicity in Portuguese, including presenting radio spot announcements highlighting the new collection. An open house "festa" was held also. The success of the project is measured by the library director's decision to secure funding to retain the bilingual librarian as a permenant staff member.	Portuguese	3,900	2,470		2,470

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MA	Provincetown Public Library (Cont'd)	This effort to serve the Portuguese community was recognized by the Portuguese consul in New Bedford who donated Portuguese language materials to the library.					
MN	State	White Earth Indian Reservation. Bookmobile service was provided every other week. Circulation was 4,881.	American Indian	201	8,541		8,541
NY	Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Library System	Bilingual Project. The purpose of the project is to help the Spanish speaking population of Dunkirk learn English as a second language and to provide materials in Spanish (873 books, 62 audiovisual items and 20 training kits were purchased along with the initiation of 8 subscriptions to periodicals). The Spanish language materials are located in the newly designated Spanish section in the Dunkirk Library and the ESL materials are located in the "New Readers" section of the Jamestown Library. The program was publicized through posters and flyers. Plans are underway to recruit volunteers to teach English as a second language.	Spanish	1,200	6,000		6,000
NY	Four County Library System	Bilingual Project. The aim is to create a special collection of book and cassette materials for non-English speaking persons to help them to learn English. Some 450 books and 145 cassettes were purchased (at reporting time 67 titles had been circulated). A bibliography is in process. The materials	Spanish French Vietnamese Japanese Chinese Cambodian German		5,500		5,500

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NY	Four County Library System (Cont'd)	were selected to enable persons to learn on their own or in a student-tutor situation, rather than in a classroom setting.	Korean Laotian					
NY	Mohawk Valley Library Association	Bilingual Project. The aim is to provide materials and equipment to people learning English as a Second Language. Some 115 titles (212 volumes) and 4 audio-cassette players were purchased and 272 items were circulated. A list of ESL materials has been distributed to the 4 cooperating libraries. System member libraries held a meeting to review the ESL project and feature the program at the local community college. Publicity included a bilingual flyer, personal contacts with teachers and tutors, articles in newspapers and newsletters. In addition to the general public, inmates and their tutors are using the ESL materials at the Camp Summit Correctional Facility.	Italian Chinese	68	2,638			2,638
NY	New York Public Library	Special Services. During this period 207 books and 300 pamphlets were purchased and more than 5,000 hours of special programs were offered. Total program attendance was over 20,000. Ethnic and foreign language periodicals were subscribed to as well. The ESL bibliography has over 350 titles. There was videotaping of the Lower East Side community in Manhattan, highlighting the ethnic groups residing in that area. The 6th edition of the	Spanish French Vietnamese Chinese Korean Khmer Russian	20,000	273,628			273,628

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NY	New York Public Library (Cont'd)	bilingual Directory of Community Services/Directorio de Servicios para la Comunidad was published. This is a guide to over 2,400 City organizations which provide special services to special populations. There is a continual influx of non-English speaking immigrants to the City. The information and services provided through this project relate directly to the survival needs of people.						
NY	Onandaga County Public Library	Bilingual Project. More than 700 books were bought in foreign languages and English as a second language. There was extensive publicity for the project in the form of presentations made to community organizations, radio interviews, a television public announcement spot, exhibits, articles. Some 32 librarians and representatives of agencies involved in teaching English as a second language attended a Library-sponsored seminar on Foreign Language and ESL resources.	French Italian Vietnamese Russian Polish Hebrew Yiddish		9,378			9,378
NY	Rochester Public Library	Hispanic Community Outreach. Project staff met with bilingual teachers in 6 schools which led to circulation of materials to teachers. Staff met with 70 members of the Ibero-American action League to describe the Library and its services. There were also two Visiting Artists Programs featuring Puerto Rican musical heritage and instruments. Contacts were made with 2 Spanish language radio programs, and brochures and flyers were published. Community contacts led	Spanish	274	10,423			10,423

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NY	Rochester Public Library (Cont'd)	to the gift of a Spanish language encyclopedia for the library and its Spanish speaking patrons. Increased circulation at the Lincoln Branch demonstrates the increasing public awareness of the services and the willingness of the staff to provide assistance. The Spanish collection was weeded, updated, organized and relocated to a more accessible area.						
NC	Cumberland County Public Library	North Carolina Foreign Language Center. The Center's primary objective is to serve the multilingual needs of all North Carolina residents. All types of libraries are served by the Center, providing access to patrons anywhere in the State. A substantial portion of the materials budget was spent on bilingual and English as a foreign language, on reference books, grammars and linguistics texts. Periodicals were a major expense along with rebinding damaged books. Each month the NCFLC Newsletter highlights a specific resource in the collection. The Center's Coordinator is active in multilingual organizations. Circulation was 52,669, 11% higher than in 1983, from a collection of 28,000 items. The Center operates a deposit/rotating book collection program at public and school libraries. While the demand for English as a foreign language materials has decreased, there was an increase in the use of periodicals. The Center's reference service is being used more by other libraries than heretofore. The major problem remains the location, selection and acquisition	Many		3,000			3,000

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NC	Cumberland County Public Library (Cont'd)	of materials, with difficulty in cataloging as an attendant problem. There is not enough expertise to select properly all items, much less locate and obtain them. Interlibrary loans and deposits accounted for slightly over 65% of the circulation, which means that the Center is at the mercy of the postal system whose rate increases are damaging to its purpose and mission. The difficulty of contacting the foreign born non-English speaker and others interested in the Center's services is as great as ever. Non-English speaking populations tend to be very transient, so that efforts to inform the target communities in one year may not carry over in subsequent years. The Center is used by libraries nationwide.						
OR	Cornelius Public Library	Hispanic English Language Project (HELP). The purpose of the project is to provide rotating collections of books in Spanish to libraries serving areas with high concentrations of Hispanic populations. Each library will have also cassettes, records and magazines in Spanish and English. A citizen's advisory board is to be chosen. The Library hired an administrator for the project and formed an advisory group of local citizens. A consultant on Hispanic services was brought in from the California State Library to help with the initial program development.	Spanish	10,800	16,440			16,440
OR	Library Association of Portland	Language Enrichment and Acquisition Project (LEAP). This project focuses on the 41,000 Southeast Asians in the Multnomah County,	Vietnamese Cambodian Lao		9,300			9,300

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OR	Library Association of Portland (Cont'd)	Beaverton and Salem areas. Educational, informational and recreational materials are to be purchased with emphasis on acquiring books in the native languages. Materials for learning English as a second language will be bought also. The collection will be used to serve the entire State. The Multnomah County Library hired a part time librarian who is Vietnamese to administer the program. He is assisted by an advisory committee of Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao persons who help in materials selection and program development.						
RI	State	Service to the Disadvantaged - Ethnic/Foreign Language Groups. In recent years there has been a large influx of Indo-Chinese persons. Work was started on programming in Portuguese for cablecast and 6 people from 3 public libraries attended a course in Portuguese. In addition, 50 programs were conducted on radio highlighting public libraries. Meetings were held with organizations serving the non English-speaking groups. The strength of this project is that a State Library staff member is able to maintain a strong working relationship with these organizations and to keep them informed of library services available to foreign language groups.	Spanish Portuguese Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian	75,000	14,386	14,386		28,772
TX	Houston Library System	American Indians. One film and 52 books were purchased.	American Indian		1,973			1,973

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State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	State	Local	Total
TX	Houston Library System	Hispanics. Two language records, 1,061 books and 19 films were purchased.	Spanish		13,953			13,953
TX	San Antonio Public Library	Limited English-speaking ability. Funds were used for consultant services, collection development (book and film purchases) and evaluation, and publicity.	Spanish	500,000	18,179			18,179
UT	State	Bookmobile Service. Miniature libraries were established in 3 Indian Reservation Tribal Educational Centers by depositing in each of them 3,000 books which were rotated on a bi-yearly basis. The Library continues to maintain small libraries in remote isolated areas where approximately 3,000 books are deposited in each community and rotated every three months. Bookmobile service was continued to all Indian reservations.	American Indian	9,000	4,255	59,437		63,692
UT	State	Bookmobile service. More books were purchased in Spanish for Spanish-speaking patrons.	Spanish	2,935	5,025			5,025
GU	State	Statewide Library Programs. The bookmobile makes 32 stops every two weeks. These include low-cost housing cummunities, senior citizen centers and the Juvenile Justice center. More than 2,300 books were processed and distributed to 5 libraries; they were primarily encyclopedias and other reference materials. The summer reading program attracted 153 children. There were special children's programs offered during	Chamorro	20,000	53,249	490,467		543,716

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GU	State (Cont'd)	National Library Week. Forty three films were purchased. One of the public libraries was used by the community college as a study center for high school dropouts to help them pass GED tests and to show them how to complete application forms.						
PR	State	Bookmobile Service. Two of the 7 vehicles could not be driven, however they continued to provide service from stationary locations. Their collections were enriched with 2,642 books. Service was extended to 25 new routes for a total of 39. Attendance was 36,350 and circulation was 329,668.	Spanish	36,350	23,145	235,790		258,935
PR	State	Centralized Technical Processing. Approximately 15,000 new books were selected and purchased, 22,064 books (354 titles) were processed and distributed to public libraries, along with 11,332 documents and magazines.	Spanish		125,336	38,807		164,143
PR	State	Public Libraries in the Municipalities. Three new libraries were established. Three in-service training workshops were given to help patrons find employment, to help librarians manage their library programs, and on the subject of computers. Visits were made to mayors of municipalities without libraries to interest them in establishing libraries in their communities. Publicity included promotion through radio programs, television talk shows, brochures, fairs, folklore dances, and recognition of Puerto Rican authors and painters. Library attendance was 979,779	Spanish		603,394	1,125,932		1,729,326

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PR	State (Cont'd)	and circulation was 578,668. Two Friends of the Library groups were organized. Tutoring in basic adult education was provided to 3,997 persons, and 14,200 high school independent students. Six libraries offered tutoring for persons of limited English-speaking abilities. More than 1,200 persons participated in formal courses in conversational English.					
PR	State	Service to Public Housing Projects. Magazines were provided and 2,783 new books were purchased. The service was extended to two new outlets. Library attendance was 40,543 and circulation was 9,664. There was an open house, as well as a televised course. The needs assessment planned to identify the services and materials preferred by these patrons was not performed.	Spanish	40,543	8,860	58,950	67,810

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
LIBRARY PROGRAMS
PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT STAFF

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Fiscal Year 1984

by

Trish Skaptason

"I'd have to say that, with all our improvements, inmate idleness is still our biggest problem. Some of the inmates spend the majority of their time planning and scheming."

Arnold Hopkins
Maryland Corrections Commissioner
Washington Post, October 4, 1985

The above statement outlines one of the reasons funds for library programs in state supported institutions is a part of the Federally funded program for public libraries. An annual report on the status of library services to those in state supported institution and funded under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) P.L. 84-597, as amended, is generated each year by the U.S. Department of Education. And, each year, trends in this specialized library service are identified. In the beginning, the program funds were used to establish libraries in State institutions and getting some books onto the shelves. As the program progressed, materials other than books were purchased, such as support for periodicals and audio-visual materials, and this information began to appear in the State reports. Then came special programs and interlibrary cooperation. This year the major theme in the reports cited the educational progress for those living in institutions.

As backgound to this report, there are some needed data to give perspective to the impact of the LSCA funds. A recent report on juvenile residents of correctional facilities in California showed that:

- 70% were from highly or moderately delinquent neighborhoods;
- 35% came from homes where all or part of the family income was from public assistance;
- 50%+ had parents or siblings with criminal records;
- 32% had never used a library before incarceration;

and more importantly--

> the average youthful offender was 18.7 years of age and was reading at an average 6.9 grade level.

A report to this office from the State Library of Illinois cites a 60% illiteracy rate in its prisons.

In October 1985, a National Conference on Correctional Education was held by the U.S. Department of Education, in Arlington, Virginia with the theme "Building Partnerships for Excellence in Correctional Education." This was the first conference held by the Department on this topic. It brought together leaders in the field from the Department, other Federal Agencies, State Agencies, and professionals working in the institutions. It quickly became clear that the major concern of the conference was literacy. No matter what field the speaker represented, sooner or later, the discussion came back to the literacy problem, and what a specific program could do about it.

In reading the annual reports from the State Library Agencies, it became apparent that literacy was also one of the major trends in the programs serving the institutionalized under LSCA. Literacy and library services to the institutionalized are both priorities under LSCA. Any State wishing to have an LSCA funded program must have as part of that program, projects for service to the institutionalized. This service was, according to Section 3 of the Act, "...the providing of books and other library materials, and of library services to (A) inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State, or (B) students in residential schools for the physically handicapped (including mentally retarded, hearing impaired, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, or other health impaired persons who by reason there of require special education) operated or substantially supported by the State."

This has also been a year to examine exemplary projects. Each State Library was asked to nominate examples of exemplary educational projects within correctional settings (See INFORMATION MEMORANDUM---FY-85-6 for details). From these replies and information from the annual reports on the LSCA programs in the State, a few were selected and used in a staff presentation given at the conference mentioned above. These included projects with special programs in:

1. Literacy--Highlighted was a project at Oakhill Correction Institution which is using computers in the literacy tutoring program and a project in Illinois being piloted by the Clarance Darrow Branch of the Chicago Public Library which will work out a model for literacy progams in correctional institutions to be replicated statewide.
2. Music and Arts--Two programs from Colorado were discussed; the first was a pilot project on music history from the Fremont Correctional Facility which has already been sucessfully replicated at the Women's Correctional Facility, and the second an art therapy program at Buena Vista Correctional Facility.

3. Career and Job Skills--Highlighted was a project from the California Youth Authority on job hunting skills which included a video tape, special speakers and use of a computer; and a program at the Canon City Correctional Facility in Colorado that included mock interviews, how to fill out applications, and special speakers on topics on real estate, banking, and starting your own small business.
4. Technology--Maryland's "Trek into Tech" was discussed and a tape of some of the discussions on the change technology brought was shown. This project also taught computer literacy.

These projects were used as examples of programs under LSCA that reflect the trends or even the leading edge of library services in institutions. The Appendix to this report (which lists, by State, the projects undertaken in FY 1984 under LSCA for the institutionalized) illustrates many other programs like these. Many institutions are experimenting with new programs that can be accomplished in or through the library.

Another trend in institutional library service is that library service is being offered to inmates of local jails by the local or regional public library. Many of the annual reports submitted to this office cite the public library involvement in jail services. (Many of these are part of larger outreach projects which would not be cited in the Appendix.) As libraries assess the needs of the populations that they should be serving, more are discovering the hidden populations, such as those in jail, and are bring service to them. Some libraries are even using volunteers to provide service when funding for staff is unavailable.

Several trends mentioned in previous reports are still viable. The increase in A-V holdings catalogs, so that these expensive materials can be shared rather than biting deeply into limited budgets, continues to be mentioned in the reports. The use and benefit of A-V programs in institions no longer is questioned, but acquiring the right kinds of material is seen as a problem. In answer to this, more bibliographies of useful materials are appearing.

Most State Institutional Consultants now serve as a contacts with the reference and loan systems within the State Library. Regional networks/libraries also offer this type of service to many institutions with many of the institutions taking great advantage of this access. Rotating collections, bookmobile services, and deposit collections are ways in which local public libraries and nearby institutions are linked. Even staffing is frequently linked with one of these outside organizations as high turnover and budget cuts force creative thinking to solve perennial vacancy problems. This continuing trend of more links with outside institutions benefits the frequently isolated librarian and certainly decreases the burnout rate among institutional librarians.

This link to the interlibrary loan systems within a State has also aided the trend toward furnishing materials in the native language of the limited-English speaking. Materials freely circulate not only from collections of the State Library, but also from the home communities whose public

libraries have purchased these materials to serve the populations from where these residents have come. Other special materials can be borrowed in this manner.

Toys, realia and sensory walls continue to be listed in the reports from the institutions dealing with the mentally handicapped. As these institutions realize the goal of moving those able to benefit from exposure to a community setting out of the large "warehouse" setting and into group homes, they are left with a clientele that cannot use the traditional printed materials. The librarian must have available more unusual materials such as learning games. As the institutional consultant in West Virginia states, "...the library must act like a chameleon, changing it colors to suit its surroundings."

The use of reader surveys and needs assessments continues to grow, especially in conjunction with accreditation preparation. As more and more of the institutional libraries are recognized by their administrations by being included in the budget of the institution, LSCA funding is freed for other than basic collection development. What these other library services should be has to obviously be determined by the institution. With more of the institutions viewing themselves not as detention centers, but as preparation centers--preparation for life in the outside world--the function of the library turns from simple filling of idle time to more structured educational programs.

Even in the hospitals, the emphasis on education is evident. As Christine Earls, the librarian at Spencer State Hospital (W.V.) states, "We are now primarily a training center, rather than a hospital. The focus of the library has shifted from traditional services and is now more of an instructional instrument.... I teach simple library skills and conduct a current events class using daily newspapers and television. Other groups come to listen to records and, if possible, learn the words of vocal selections.... This is a new and challenging experience."

Early in the use of video tapes in institutions, many of the purchases were for entertainment. With the unclear copyright issues surrounding showing to groups even in a library setting, coupled with the turn to more educational programming, the reports now show either educational tapes or self-produced tapes as the major emphasis of their purhases. Tapes of job interviews, patient behavioral, skits, and other presentations have become more prolific in the modern institutional setting. The trend of buying the equipment still holds, but now many of the tapes are produced in studios in the institutional library.

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The reports of the States and publications they produced are available for review in the offices of the Public Library Support Staff, Library Programs, U.S. Department of Education. As the collection of reports, evaluations and surveys increases, it also grows in value. If you have reports you wish to review, or materials you wish to have added to the collections, the facilities of this office are available.

Some details from the reports submitted comprise the Appendix to this report. By necessity, these comments are shortened versions of the State reports. Also, the user should be aware that there are some deficiencies in the Appendix. Some reports are late in arriving and are not included in the Appendix of projects attached to this report. In some cases (marked with an *), last year's figures have been used for unavailable current ones. Some reports are minimal due to: (a) the routine nature of the grant; (b) the service is rendered by the regional library and the details are lost in the greater report detailing all of the services rendered under LSCA; or (c) there may be little contact by the staff of the State Library and the reports from the institution may be sketchy. Some reports are put together by several persons and the coordination of statistics is not always accomplished, resulting in conflicting population figures.

It should be noted that the Appendix contains statistics that are as complete as can be made from the reports submitted and may, in some cases, be somewhat incomplete. The statistics are supposed to be based on populations served under LSCA and, therefore, should not be taken as a total of the possible universe of institutions for any given State. These institutions may not be receiving any LSCA funding, but their expenditures are being reported as under the program and part of the effort under LSCA. Only expenditures are reported, since in-kind contributions are not allowed under this program. The totals for population and expenditures are given on the last page of the Appendix.

The chart format of the Appendix gives the State, the project description (including the project number in the Annual Report from the State Library Administrative Agency as submitted to the U.S. Department of Education), and the number and types of institutions (if that information was supplied by the State). The total number of institutions involved is given, followed (vertically in the column) by the numbers and types of institution involved in the project. The codes used to identify types of institutions are as follows: C = Correctional, H = Hospital, RS = Residential School, N = Nursing Home or Geriatric Center, O = Other/unidentified, A = Adult, J = Juvenile, and CD = County Detention Center or Jail. The next columns give the population served, and the funding by source and total. Further questions about any project should be directed to the State Library Administrative Agency that supplied the individual report.

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED FOR FY 84

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER THE LSCA PROGRAM

Fiscal Year 1984

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
AL	Alabama Public Library Service (X) Four regional libraries supply public library services to the institutionalized in their area. Individual projects are as follows:	7= 2(H) 5(C)	4,050	13,830	58,050	71,880
	1. Escambia Cooperative Library System served Holman and Fountain Correctional Centers. Inmate survey and resultant book purchases.	2(C)	?	[2,500]		
	2. Horseshoe Bend Regional Library served four correctional centers in Elmore County with recreational reading materials.	4(C)	?	[1,500]		
	3. Mobile Public Library provided service to a mental health facility, supported a new pre-foster home program and participated in the 1984 Alabama Statewide Summer Reading Program.	1(H)	?	[8,830]		
	4. Tuscaloosa Public Library assisted the Bryce Hospital in providing materials for residents and assigning a full-time person in the library.	1(H)	?	[1,000]		
AK	Alaska State Library (84-3) Library service was provided by six public libraries to 18 institutions in their area and funds were concentrated on collection development.	18= 13(C) 5(N)	2,000	-0-	54,500	54,500
AZ	Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records (84-I-B-2) Subgrant descriptions for three projects are as follows:	13= 7(C) 3(RS) 3(O)	7,004	-0-	188,640	188,640

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
AZ	1. Catalina Mountain School (2a) Added A-V, Hi/Lo materials, and fiction to collection.	1(C)	[165]		[23,858]	
	2. Arizona Training Program at Coolidge (2b) Cassettes for visually impaired, recording equipment, and general library services.	1(RS)	[299]		[41,366]	
	3. Arizona State School for the Deaf and Blind (2c) A new voice for the KRM model from the Kurzweil Corporation, developed an educational program involving the Versabraille System, and improved service delivery.	1(RS)	[87]		[123,416]	
AR*	Arkansas State Library (4f) Funds used to improve collections, including collection improvement at the Tucker Unit for Young Adult Offenders.	10= 4(C) 6(RS)	53,000	27,827	64,174	92,001
CA	California State Library (I-6Bi) No narrative.	82= 17(H) 30(C) 35(RS)	96,889	-0-	1,920,000	1,920,000
CO	Colorado State Library (2) Consultant services. Some librarian positions upgraded to professional. Interagency agreement with Department of Corrections to define roles and responsibilities being negotiated. More complete subgrant evaluations are given in reports in Office of Library Programs files. Summary of subgrant programs are as follows:	30= 20(C) 4(H) 3(RS) 3(O)	11,105	72,000	143,591	215,591
	1. Cannon City Correction involved in a pilot program using microcomputers for automating interlibrary loans for two systems.	[1(C)]				
	2. Buena Vista Correctional Facility developed software to create a paperback book shelflist and a cataloging program. These were adopted by Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility and it is expected to be adopted by all correctional facilities in the future.	[2(C)]				

* Items with a star (*) by the state have FY'83 figures inserted in place of unavailable information.

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
CO	3. The Child and Adolescent Treatment Center at the State Hospital and the Division of Youth Services are using microcomputers for public access to library patrons and computer literacy classes using a variety of educational/recreational software available.	[1(H)] [?(JC)]				
	4. Literacy programs were given a priority by the Division of Youth Services, the Buena Vista Correctional Facility, and the Colorado Psychiatric Hospital. Related programs included: art and poetry workshops, book discussions, theater productions, creative writing, field trips to museums, film and video programs, guest speakers, etc.	[?(JC)] [1(C)]				
	5. Pueblo Regional Center for the Develop-Disabled has helped the other centers to build innovative media services consisting of collections of developmental toys, perceptual-motor materials, sensory stimulation materials and audio-visual programming.	[3(H)]				
CT	Connecticut State Library (5A & 5B) Consultant service includes conference calls, use of standards, workshops and seminars to library staff, periodic appraisals through surveys and on-site evaluations. Summaries of subgrants are as follows (more complete evaluations are included in the report in the Library Programs files):	23= 9(C) 8(H) 6(RS)	7,555	24,798	156,177	180,975
	1. Grants used for general collection development or improvement of services were to: a) Blue Hills Hospital ($1,000), b) Cedarcrest Regional Hospital ($3,000), c) Tolland Regional Center ($1,067) and d) Chesheri CCI ($500);					
	2. Grants for microcomputer programs were to: a) Cheshire Youth Institute, b) Riverview Hospital for Children ($700), and c) Waterbury Regional Center ($600);					
	3. Grants for Spanish language materials were to: Enfield CCI ($1,500) and b) Niatic CCI ($1,200);					

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
CT	4. Grants for A-V materials and equipment were to: a) Mountville CCI ($1,000), b) Somers CCI ($1,500), c) Connecticut Valley Hospital ($600), d) Hartford Regional Center ($1,500), and Fairfield Hills Hospital ($500); 5. Grants for re-entry programs were to: Bridgeport CCI ($500) and b) Norwich Hospital ($1,234); 6. A grant for vocational materials went to the Brooklyn Community Correctional Center for $1,500; 7. A grant went to Litchfields CCI for $290 to alleviate boredom and reduce aggression through new educational/recreational programs; 8. A grant went to North Central Regional Center for $2,000 to teach functional skills; and 9. A grant went to Tolland Regional Center to provide a resource center for the neurally retarded.					
DE	Delaware Division of Libraries (150008v) Funds used for salaries and wages, materials, and equipment.	19= 11(C) 6(H) 1(RS) 1(O)	3,000	12,697	108,400	121,097
DC	District of Columbia Public Library (2) Not given	?	7,112	-0-	22,400	22,400
FL	Florida Division of Library Services (12) No evaluations given for FY 1984 funds, as projects started too late in Fiscal Year. Descriptions for FY 1983 funded projects accomplished in FY 1984 are as follows:	4(CD)	4,870	37,178	14,754	51,932
	1. Manatee County Public Library System (12-A) Asked by Sheriff's Department to help establish, develop and operate library program in a new pre-release facility. Detailed description of procedures used to establish service.	[1(CD)]	[75]	[2,500]	[1,250]	[3,750]
	2. Monroe County Public Library (12-B) Library materials on self-awareness, career and health education, recreational and vocational reading.	[1(CD)]	[1,499]	[6,078]	[2,667]	[8,745]

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
FL	Florida Division of Library Services (15) Most evaluations not available at this time as the 1984 funds were released to the institutions too late in the year for many evaluations to be produced. The following information is noted: 1. Florida School for the Deaf and Blind (15EE) Materials added to collection, were modified and organized in subject kits. 2. New River Annes Reception and Medical Center Start-up for new facility with general books, reference materials, A-V and equipment, and periodicals.	31= 20(C) 8(H) 2(RS) 1(O) [1(RS)] [1(C)]	20,615 [5,000] [4,745]	164,000	346,597	510,597
GA	Georgia Division of Public Library Service (IV) The grant to the Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation produced an upgrading of the criteria for selection of materials and standards, improvement of A-V holdings, purchase and processing of additional library materials. Also included was a needs assessment and staff training workshop.	24(C)	20,953	25,000	-0-	25,000
	Gerogia Division of Public Library Serice (V) These grants were given too late for evaluations to be available for this report.	30= 5(C) 15(H) 10(RS)	N.A.	4,552	-0-	4,552
HI	Hawaii Office of Library Services (83-1a) This project is administered by the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped for the State supported Institutions and remains at this time mostly a collection development project, with some A-V. Also sponsored were programs on folk dance, music, and Japanese "home drama" video tapes. All institutions are working towards meeting the Minimun Standards established in 1981.	17= 10(C) 6(H) 1(RS)	2,089	16,060	-0-	16,060

STATE	INSTITUTION OF LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE LOCAL $	TOTAL $
ID	Idaho State Library (IV) Library Materials for the State school for the Deaf and Blind State Department of Corrections State Youth Services Center State Hospital South	4= 1(RS) 1(C) 1(JC) 1(H)	9,000	10,000 [4,000] [4,000] [1,000] [1,000]	83,225	84,225
IL	Illinois State Library (XIII) Beginning the implementation of the recommendation from the FY 1982 study of library services in Illinois State correctional facilities. A special task force is studying rules and responsibilities for provision and funding of these services. Library services are rendered under a joint agreement between the Illinois State Library and the Illinois Department of Corrections.	?	25,500	-0-	1,457,784	1,457,784
	Evans Public Library (III-84-0183-CT3) Service to the Vandalia Correctional Center included a program on library instruction.	1(CD)	?	3,000	-0-	3,000
	Chicago Public Library (III-84-0183-C1) "Bond Out or Book Out" was a special program to demonstrate that books and library usage can serve a therapeutic as well as informational, recreational or educational function, and how it can be used to fight depression.	1(CD)	?	2,700	-0-	2,700
IN	Indiana State Library (84-8) Consultant services, included: materials and equipment, workshops, development of five-year plans for each institution to meet national standards, publishing the Institutional Libraries Newsletter, assisted in new or remodeling planning. Included in the report is a comparison of the institutional libraries status in 1968 and their status in 1981.	37= 21(C) 11(H) 3(RS) 2(O)	13,561	85,540	281,585	367,125

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
IA	State Library of Iowa (84 IV) Consultant services were hampered by lack of staff, compliance survey in institutions uncovered problems. Planning underway for correcting deficiencies. The following institutions received grants for collection development and A-V: 1) Iowa School for the Deaf ($1,500), 2) Iowa State Men's Reformatory at Anamosa ($4,000), 3) Clarinda Mental Health Treatment Unit ($1,500), Clarinda Mental Health Correctional Unit ($3,400), 4) Eldora Training School ($2,400), 5) Iowa State Penitentiary ($3,500), 6) John Bennett Correctional Center--Iowa State Penitentiary ($3,000), 7) Independence Mental Health Institution ($2,100), 8) Glenwood State Hospital/School ($3,300), Iowa Veteran's Home at Marshalltown ($3,700), 9) Iowa Correctional Institution for Women at Mitchellville ($2,200), 10) Mount Pleasant Mental Health Institution ($2,100), Mount Pleasant Medium Security Unit ($1,200), 11) Riverview Release Center ($2,500), 12) North Central Correctional Facility at Rockwell City ($2,100), 13) State Juvenile Home at Toledo ($2,500), and 14) Woodward State Hospital and School ($3,000).	18= 7(C) 7(H) 4(RS)	5,360	42,285	339,616	381,901
KS	Kansas State Library (I-84-III) Project details are for grants to system libraries to provide service:	16=	4,373	39,509	1,429	40,938
	1. Central Kansas Library System for Larned State Hospital and the Youth Center at Beloit included rotating books, professional consultant service, unlimited access to the system's cassette, filmstrip and puppet collection, as well as children's services to Larned.	1(H) 1(JC)		[1,700]		[1.700]
	2. Southwest Kansas Library for the Kansas Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge which included weekly visits by a bilingual coordinator to deliver programs, support for salaries to increase hours, purchase of large print books, and promotion of information about the services offered.	1(N)		[4,988]		[4,988]

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE LOCAL $	TOTAL $
KS	3. Ottawa Library to Osawatomie State Hospital for consultant services, purchase of books, interlibrary loan and reference service.	1(H)		[3,000]		[3,000]
	4. Wichita Public Library to all 16 institutions for free access and unlimited borrowing from the state film center which includes a newsletter and bibliographies.	?		[29,821]		
KY	Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives (6) Consultant services, cooperation with local public libraries, purchase and distribution of materials, and workshops for librarians. The following is a summary of activities at the institutions.	20= 3(H) 10(C) 7(RS)	6,856	39,500	55,650	95,150
	1. Bell County Forestry Camp, Western Kentucky Farm Center, Blackburn Correction Complex, and Frankfort Career Development Center - Periodicals supplied.	4(C)	[740]			
	2. Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women - Library services through the Duerson-Oldham County Public Library includes books and A-V materials.	1(C)	[174]			
	3. Kentucky State Penitentiary - Loss of the librarian caused drop in circulation, books and periodicals purchased.	1(C)	[742]			
	4. Kentucky State Reformatory - New librarian organized Friend of the Library group among inmates, purchased books and periodicals.	1(C)	[1,479]			
	5. Luther Luckett Correctional Complex - Books, periodicals and A-V purchased.	1(C)	[616]			
	6. Northpoint Training Center - Service by the Danville Public Library which purchased books, periodicals and equipment.	1(C)	[700]			
	7. Roederer Farm Center - Service administered by Duerson-Oldham Public Library included books and periodicals.	1(JC)	[255]			
	8. Lake Cumberland Boy's Camp - Transfer of materials from closed facility.	1(JC)	[32]			

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
KY	9. Lincoln Village Treatment Center - Transfer of materials from closed facility.	1(JC)	[40]			
	10. Morehead Treatment Center - A-V and books purchased for on-site service.	1(JC)	[49]			
	11. Owensboro Treatment Center - A-V, books and periodicals purchased.	1(JC)	[40]			
	12. Central State Hospital - In addition to the purchsed of books, A-V and periodicals, the library added computer equipment and software and started a computer literacy program.	1(H)	[275]			
	13. Eastern State Hospital - Books and A-V.	1(H)	[250]			
	14. Western State Hospital - Purchase of books, A-V, periodicals, and equipment, emphasis on A-V use.	1(H)	[350]			
	15. Kentucky School for the Blind - Librarian hired and purchased books, periodicals and A-V.	1(RS)	[125]			
	16. Kentucky School for the Deaf - Coordinated school's literacy program and puchased A-V and software.	1(RS)	[400]			
	17. Oakwood State Hospital - Administrative problems hampered progress.	1(H)	[420]			
LA	Louisiana State Library (7) State consultant service, newsletter, workshops, interlibrary loan, processing services, continuing education and pilot projects. Thibodaux State School purchased books, A-V, realia, periodicals, equipment and furnishings.	25= 11(C) 5(H) 8(RS) 1(O)	14,922	60,552	81,134	141,686
ME	Maine State Library (VII) Consultant services, interlibrary loan, reference services, and film services by State Library to the: Maine State Prison, Maine Correctional Center, Maine Youth Center, Baxter School for the Deaf, Pineland Center Bangor Mental Health Institute, Augusta Mental Health Institute, and Charleston Correctional Facility.	9= 2(H) 4(C) 2(RS) 1(O)	2,340	52,478	145,010	197,488

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
MD	Maryland Division of Library Development and Services (I-C) Consultant service, assessment of adult library services in fourteen corrections, mental health and rehabilitation settings. Comparison to national standards used for long-range planning. Inform and Microcat systems and workshops. Grants included:	8= 2(H) 2(C) 4(O)	12,110	100,616	200,000	300,616
	1. Maryland Office of Correctional Education--Orientation to Technology and Social Change in "Nineteen Eighty-Four" which included lectures and computer literacy.	[6(C)]	[4,000]			[40,000]
	2. Patuxtent Institution--Job and career center continues with addition of updated materials.	[1(C)]	[150]			[5,000]
	3. Finan Center--Prerelease information to aid reintegration and enable independent information seeking upon discharge.	[1(H)]	[65]			[9,500]
	4. Rosewood Center--Sensory walls to stimulate the severly/profoundly retarded.	[1(H)]	[60]			[2,500]
	5. Maryland Rehabilitation Center--Purchase of materials to assist in an experimental project for pairing of quadriplegics (Kennedy Institute) and the mentally retarded. Hope to increase the potential for independent living among two potentially, mutually supportive groups.	[1(H)]	[?]			[5,000]
	6. Spring Grove Hospital Center-- Prerelease programs on community knowledge and skills.	[1(H)]	[60]			[5,000]
	7. Green Ridge--Packets on how to look beyond limitations of peer pressure in choosing how to use leisure time for film and music to express personal values.	[1(JC)]	[30]			[5,000]
	8. Roxbury--Library materials purchased but unable to open library due to administrative problems.	[1(C)]	[1,000]			[10,000]
	9. Baltimore City Correctional Center--Could not open new library due to construction and security issues.	[1(CD)]	[310]			[10,000]

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
MA	Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (9.0) Massachusetts Standards for Patients' Libraries was adopted and serves as a guide for planning, implementation and evaluation of library services to hospitalized individuals. Proports to be the only comprehensive patients' library standards existing for hospitals providing chronic care to physically ill or disabled patients. Already in use. Review of library position descriptions in institutions by consultant, planning assistance, etc. Subgrants are to the following agencies:	?	?	-0-	8,170	8,170
	1. Massachusetts Department of Corrections (9.1) New State-wide Coordinator of Library services hired to supervise libraries and to give technical assistance to 11 librarians serving in the 19 prison facilities. Presented a workshop on Burnout Intervention. Grants to Massachusetts Correctional Institution at Bridgewater, Concord, Framingham Walpole and Southeastern Correctional Center were mainly for books and salaries.	19(C)	3,748	-0-	114,832	114,832
	2. Massachusetts Department of Mental Helath (9.2) The insitutional consultant met with DMH librarians and assisted with planning and the development of uniform output measures and department-wide library policies and procedures. Grants to Cushing, Dever, Hogan, Medfield, Metropolitan, and Wrentham were mainly for books and salaries.	6(H)	2,835	-0-	202,300	202,300
	3. Massachusetts Department of Public Health (9.3) Institution Consultant conducted a needs assessment and made recommendations for the Western Mass. Hospital, aided in planning of the Central library, and gave a presentation on information resource sharing, planning and availability of LSCA funding. Grants to Lakeville, Rutland and Shattuck hospitals were mainly for books and salaries.	3(H)	499	-0-	30,429	30,429

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
MI	Library of Michigan (4) Provided consultant services and materials to institutions. Assisted in establishing local library access, contributed a newspaper column, "Of Books and Authors" for the prison newspapers, operated a paperback exchange program and used this system to disseminate information.	20= 1(H) 5(C) 4(RS) 10(O)	20,000	97,574	-0-	97,574
MN*	Minnesota Department of Welfare (83-3) In-service training included maintenance and repair of A-V equipment, programs, information sharing, and coordination of services. Purchased A-V equipment and library materials. Produced A-V materials for use with trainable mentally retarded.	11= 10(H) 1(O)	4,827	24,000	441,815	465,815
	Minnesota Department of Corrections (83-4) Purchased print materials, A-V materials and equipment, and computer software. Specific projects were: 1) Thistledew Forestry Camp (increase in multi-media educational TV programs), 2) MCF/Shakopee (purchased books, display stands and software), 3) MCF/Red Wing (books and color video cameras for programming), 4) MCF/Sauk Centre (Books, A-V materials in basic ed., pregnancy, chemical health, work skills, etc.), 5) MCF/St. Cloud (Books and A-V), 6) Willow River Camp (Repaired chairs and shelves, contract for cataloging and evaluation), 7) MCF/Lino Lakes (Books), 8) MCF/ Oak Park Heights (Start up of new library), 9)MCF/ Stillwater (Books and periodicals, carpeting).	9(C)	2,500	15,509	192,226	207,735
MS	Mississippi Library Commission (V) Consultant service including inservice training on bibliotherapy, library services to the deaf, and standards for Inst. libraries. Helped select library materials, A-V materials and equipment. Rotation of Books and A-V. Weekly programs at Miss. Crippled Children's Rehab.	14= 5(H) 3(C) 6(RS)	39,035	46,399	58,242	104,641

* Items with a star (*) by the State have FY'83 figures inserted in place of unavailable information.

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
MS	Center. Service Grants were to:					
	1. Hattiesburg Public Library to provide service to Forrest County Community Work Center.					[2,254]
	2. First Regional Library to provide books and periodicals to the North Mississippi Retardation Center.					[3,000]
	3. Laurel-Jones Public Library to provide service to the South Mississippi State Hospital.					[1,500]
	4. Sunflower Public Library to provide materials to the Mississippi State Penitentiary.					[2,500]
MO	Missouri State Library (1) Services included paying the fees for the institutions to belong to the regional networks, funding a scholarship, and updating the Union List of Sound Filmstrips. All materials purchased through the State Library and provided to institutions fully cataloged. Specific grants for books/materials and A-V were:	23= 7(H) 7(C) 3(RS) 6(O)	13,000	56,047	305,000	361,047
	1. Algoa Correctional Center					[2,635]
	2. Boonville Correctional Center					[5,060]
	3. Fulton State Hospital					[4,276]
	4. Malcolm Bliss Mental Helath Center					[2,372]
	5. Missouri State Chest Hospital					[3,210]
	6. Missouri State Penitentiary					[4,357]
	7. Missouri Training Center for Men					[5,154]
	8. Missouri Veterans' Home					[1,200]
	9. Renz Correctional Center					[2,200]
	10. St. Joseph State Hospital					[5,870]
	11. St, Louis State Hospital Complex					[5,240]
	12. State Correctional Pre-Release Center					[4,173]
	Two grants which included toys and other realia were:					
	1. Higginsville Habilitation Center					[2,418]
	2. Nevada Habilitation Center					[4,122]
MT	Montana State Library Commission (3-01) Provided Consultant services including hosting a retreat for the institutional librarians on long-range planning and needs assessments, volunteers in the institutional	6= 3(H) 2(C)	1,138	12,491	42,670	55,161

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
MT	setting, and other skills needed by the institutional librarian. Direct service given to the following: 1. Boulder River School and Hospital--purchased books, toys, games and puzzles. Met with the Foster Grandparent Program Director on planning. 2. Galen State Hospital--Purchase of library materials for the Lighthouse Drug Program, the Alcohol Treatment and the main library. 3. Montana State Prison--Planning for a sound booth for production of talking book materials. 4. Mountain View School--Planning for programs. 5. Warm Springs State Hospital/Womens' Correctional Facility--Review of services.					
	Warm Springs State Hospital (3-02) Library Service to a childrens' unit, geriatric ward and the Womens' Correctional Facility includes: print materials, hi/low, periodicals, music, and use of interlibrary loan services.	1(H)	[335]	25,489	-0	25,489
	Montana State Library Commission (3-03) Contracts for service to institutions by local public libraries include service to: 1. Swan River Youth Camp by Flathead County Library for direct access to its collection by a rotating collection, staff visits, and access to interlibrary loans. 2. Montana Veterans Home by Flathead County Library for direct access to collection by a rotating collection of large print books. Services included filling requests for specific materials or searches. Services and interlibrary loan available via telephone. Also purchased material for permanent collection. 3. School for the Deaf and Blind by Great Falls Public Library via bookmobile and access to all services of the public library.	6= 2(H) 3(C) 1(RS)	2,667 [50] [117]	9,135	-0-	9,135

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
MT	4. Eastmont Human Services Center by Glendive Public Library included provision of library services and visits to public library for filmstrip program, story hours and music. Materials purchased included picture books, magazines and learning toys.		[54]			
	5. Center for the Aged by Lewistown Public Library through rotating collection of books, periodical subscriptions, and reference and interlibrary loan services. Included visits to the library.		[117]			
	6. Pine Hills School by Miles City Public Library, but this contract was re-evaluated as Miles City could no longer run bookmobile and grant went directly to institution for purchase of reference materials, career materials, supplementary materials for school work and recreational reading materials.		[110]			
NE	Nebraska Library Commission (83.5 & 84.5) Grants for collection development were made to: Nebraska Center for Children and Youth ($1,000), Thomas Fitzgerald Veterans Home ($600), Nebraska School for the Deaf ($1,200), Beatrice State Developmental Center ($1,600), Nebraska Psychiatric Institute ($1,100), Nebraska State Penitentiary ($1,600), Diagnostic and Evaluation Center ($1,200), Western Nebraska Veterans Home ($600), Youth Development Center at Kearney ($1,200), Nebraska School for the Visually Handicapped ($1,200), Nebraska Veterans Home ($1,300), Lincoln Regional Center ($1,300), Nebraska Center for Women ($600), Lincoln Correctional Center ($1,300), Hastings Regional Center ($1,300), and Norfolk Regional Center ($1,200). Material purchased under these grants included hi/low materials, A-V materials, games, media kits, large print books, bibliotherapy materials, career materials, etc. An additional grant was given to Omaha Correctional Center to open new facility ($5,000).	20= 5(H) 8(C) 6(O)	4,448	23,900	319,281	343,181

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
NV	Nevada State Library (2) Grants for books and A-V include: the Youth Training Center, Girls Training Center, and the Mental Health Institute.	4= 1(H) 1(C) 2(RS)	3,804	10,600	68,650	79,250
NH	New Hampshire State Library (4 & 6) Grants for purchase of books, A-V, periodicals, equipment, programs and film rental went to: New Hampshire Hospital, Laconia State School and Training Center, New Hampshire State Prison, Youth Development Center, and Glencliff Home for the Elderly.	5= 1(H) 2(C) 1(RS) 1(O)	2,280	27,000	186,501	213,501
NJ	New Jersey State Library (5) Consultants service, Memorandum of Understanding with Department of Corrections on LSCA program, working on survey of institutional libraries, grant evaluations in three insitutions (New Jersey State Prison, Clinton Correctional Institution for Women, and Hudson County Jail), encouraged participation in networks.	17= 3(H) 2(C) 6(RS) 6(O)	[8,046]	68,627	300,000	368,627
	New Jersey Department of Human Services (5) Coordination of LSCA program in mental health and retardation institutions including grants to individual institutions for materials and salaries as follows:	[14] [3(H)] [6(RS)] [5(O)]	8,046	54,655	272,461	327,116
	1. Day Training Centers in four counties also included sensory stimulation materials.					[35,236]
	2. Henterdon Development Center which included creative dramatics and sensory exploration.					[25,066]
	3. New Lisbon Development Center.					[24,286]
	4. North Jersey Development Center included materials to improve gross motor skills.					[24,000]
	5. Vineland Development Center.					[25,205]
	6. Woodbine Development Center.					[23,800]
	7. Woodbridge Development Center.					[22,330]
	8. Ancora Psychiatric Hospital.					[29,087]
	9. Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital included a mobile library for outreach.					[34,651]
	10. Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital.					[28,697]
	11. Johnstone Training and Research Center.					[25,621]

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
NJ	New Jersey Correctional Institution for Women (5b) Hispanic materials and library skills programs.	[1(C)]	[360]	4,868	27,539	32,407
NM	New Mexico State Library (5) Development of service objectives in nine libraries. Workshop on networking on presentation by State Library staff on services available from State Library. Encouraging cooperative programs with local libraries. Grants for collection development were given to: Camp Sierra Blanca ($1,500), Central N.M. Correctional Facility ($4,135), Los Lunas Correctional Facility ($1,650), N.M. Boy's School and Camp Eagle Nest ($1,650), N.M. Youth Diagnostic Center ($2,000), N.M. Penitentiary ($4,335), Roswell Correctional Center ($1,525), Southern N.M. Correctional Facility ($4,035), N.M. Correctional Center for Women ($4,000), Forensic Hospital ($1,500), Los Lunas Hospital and Training School ($1,775), N.M. Rehabilitation Center ($2,000), N.M. School for the Deaf ($1,525), and N.M. School for the Visually Handicapped ($1,525).	16= 4(H) 9(C) 2(RS) 1(O)	5,500	33,625	46,067	79,692
NY	New York State Library (2) Consultant services including site visits, preparing regulations for correctional library programs, a workshop on what an institutional library can do for an inmate, ethnic collections, interlibrary loan, being effective and the State Library. Grants to institutions (Project 2a) are as follows:	?	72,802	48,932	-0-	48,932
	1. N.Y. Department of Correctional Services (84-2001) Project "Information Window" produced video training tapes for inmate library clerks in both English and Spanish.	40(C)	[15,719]	25,000	-0-	25,000
	2. Helen Hayes Hospital (84-2002) On site librarian hired, bookcart visits, reference, interlibrary loans, A-V, improvement of Advocacy Resource Center, acquire materials on learning disabilities, bibliotherapy, and other materials for the physically handicapped.	1(H)	[7,600]	33,910	-0-	33,910

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	# (& TYPE)	SERVED	LSCA $	LOCAL $	TOTAL $
NY	3. N.Y. Office of Mental Heath--Rockland Health Sciences Library (84-2005) Development of A-V materials for literacy training of chronic mental patients, producing video tapes to familiarize patients to environment they will be in when discharged, and other videos to help patients understand the physical and psychological manifestations of disorders	1(H)	1,400	14,155	-0-	14,155
	Clinton Essex Franklin Library (84-0017) Job Information Center in public library which also served local correctional facilities which included programs on job searching skills and the publication of an article entitled, "Inmate and Re-entry: An Example of Public Library Involvement."	4(C)				
	Finger Lakes Library System (84-0031) Volunteer Coordination Project established a volunteer to provide service to Cortland County Jail.	1(CD)				
NC	North Carolina Division of State Library (5) Consultant services including survey of library services in institutions, and drafting of materials selection policy based on readers surveys. Grants to the following institutions were for books, A-V and equipment: Eastern N.C. School for the Deaf ($2,000), Central N.C. School for the Deaf ($2,500), North Carolina Schools for the Deaf ($2,500), Richard T. Fountain Youth Center ($2,000), Harnett Youth Center($2,300), and Sandhills Youth Center ($1,200), Caswell Center ($1,000), Murdoch Center ($900), Western Carolina Center ($700), Juvenile Evaluation Center ($2,000), Governor Morehead School ($5,500), Southern Correctional Center ($4,200), Western Correctional Center ($1,500), and Eastern Correctional Center ($4,200). Other institutions received book donations.	116= 8(H) 87(C) 11(RS) 12(O)	25,327	27,254	150,628	177,882

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
ND	North Dakota State Library (2) Grants went to: 1. School for the Blind at Grand Forks ($4,800) for library materials and equipment which included a large-print generator for a microcomputer for low-vision students. 2. School for the Deaf at Devils Lake ($4,600) for books, reference materials, periodicals, and A-V equipment. 3. Grafton State School at Grafton ($3,000) for materials for the developmentally disabled. 4. Industrial School at Mandan ($3,000) for vocational resource materials. 5. State Hospital at Jamestown ($5,500) for library materials. 6. Soldiers' Home at Lisbon ($1,100) for video cassettes and newspapers. 7. Grafton State School at San Haven ($3,000) for materials for the developmentally disabled. 8. State Penitentiary at Bismarck is a branch of the State library and uses interlibrary loans heavily.	7= 1(H) 2(C) 3(RS) 1(O)	2,000	32,991	55,117	88,108
OH	State Library of Ohio (I-6-84) Consultant services, including site visits, planning assistance, evaluation of programs, workshops and meetings among institutional librarians, development of criteria, aid in establishing new correction libraries and in remodeling others, assistance in development of policies and procedures for libraries in the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, and aided in establishment of line-item budgets in two institutions. Produced an "info sheet' on institutional library statistics for FY 1982, and demonstrated an automated circulation system and on-line card catalog for corrections librarians.	53= 18(C) 3(RS) 32(O)	30,000	1,387	34,493	35,880

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
OH	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (I-6A-1-83/) Grants were to:	[6(C)]	[14,000]	55,907	233,335	289,242
	1. Lebanon Correctional Institution--A-V programming, books purchased, interlibrary loans, and circulation of Spanish-language materials.		[5,203]			
	2. London Correctional Institution--music tapes, books, periodicals, video tapes and A-V equipment purchased.					
	3. Marion Correctional Institution--purchased books, periodicals, and paperbacks. Continued book discussions.		[25]			
	4. Southern Ohio Correctional Facility--purchased large-print books and paperbacks.		[700]			
	5. Ohio State Reformatory--purchased books, paperbacks, Hi/lo and reference.		[1,986]			
	6. Southeastern Ohio Training Center--special programs included microcomputer literacy. Added books and paperbacks to collection.		[111]			
	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (I-6A-2-84) No narrative available for grants to Lima Correctional Facility, Hocking Correctional Facility, London Correction Institution, or Southern Onio Correctional Facility.	[7(C)]	[6,580]	221	-0-	221
	Ohio Department of Mental Health (I-6A-2-83) Grants were to:	[4(O)]	[1,783]	25,046	114,862	139,908
	1. Cambridge MHMR Center--added new books, music recordings, listening carrels, and A-V equipment. Programs on library use, art instruction, prejudice, discussion programs, classical composers, etc. Large-print materials for visually impaired and outreach to ward bound patients.					
	2. Central Ohio Psychiatric Hospital--programs included poetry therapy, current events, library orientation, etc. Purchased books, A-V equipment, paperbacks in hi/lo, large-print books, reference items, records and audio-cassettes.					

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
OH	3. Dayton Mental Health Center--improved service and circulation. 4. Western Reserve Psychiatric Habilitation Center--special programs, A-V materials and equipment added to collection.					
	Tiffin Developmental Center (I-6A-4-84) Musical books and manipulatives for use with mentally retarded clientele purchased.	[1(C)]	[220]	1,997	-0-	1,997
	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (I-6A-4-83) established new library in prison in Nelsonville.	[1(C)]	[325]	4,128	438	4,566
	Correctional Pre-release Center (I-6A-5-83) New facility--furnished library collection.	[1(C)]	[8,000]	38,914	-0-	38,914
OK	Oklahoma Department of Libraries (IV) Consultant service is only part-time. Grants given to 21 institutions for purchasing materials including books, periodicals and A-V. All professional librarians in correctional institutions resigned.	21= 4(H) 10(C) 7(RS)	9,120	46,100	261,715	307,815
OR	Oregon State Library (I-84-S-4A) Consultant services, reference services from State Library, aid in evaluation of programs, transfer of withdrawn books from State Library collection. Grants for library materials went to:	11= 4(H) 3(C) 4(RS)	7,500	-0-	284,350	284,350
	1. Oregon State Penitentiary	[1(C)]	[1,827]			[59,235]
	2. Oregon Women's Correctional Center	[1(C)]	[94]			[8,570]
	3. Oregon State Correctional Institution	[1(C)]	[1,218]			[49,337]
	4. Oregon State Hospital	[1(H)]	[731]			[48,682]
	5. Fairview Hospital & Training Center	[1(H)]	[1,742]			[45,967]
	6. Eastern Oregon Hospital & Training Center	[1(H)]	[463]			[-0-]
	7. Dammasch Hospital	[1(H)]	[385]			[2,726]
	8. Oregon School for the Blind	[1(RS)]	[66]			[14,300]
	9. Oregon School for the Deaf	[1(RS)]	[253]			[25,249]
	10. Maclaren School for Boys	[1(RS)]	[548]			[23,484]
	11. Hilcrest	[1(RS)]	[173]			[6,800]

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
OR	Library Association of Portland (84-10) Career books for the prisoners in the Multnomah County Detention Center. A bibliography of materials to be sent to other detention centers in Oregon.	1(CD)	438	780	-0-	780
	Newport Public Library (84-11) Information access for prisoners in Lincoln County Jail provided by Newport, Lincoln City and Toledo Public Libraries.	1(CD)	50	900	-0-	900
PA	State Library Of Pennsylvania (XII) The bulk of the funds reported are state institution budgeted funds used to supply general library services to the residents. Grants of Federal funds went to support special programs in the following:	70= 35(H) 20(C) 9(RS)	60,000	55,237	983,194	1,038,431
	1. Elwyn Institute (XII-83-18-I) Collection development for handicapped patients.	[1(RS)]	[?]	[5,000]	-0-	[5,000]
	2. Hiram G. Andrews Center (XII-83-2-I) Funds purchased electronic reading aids for use with handicapped adults which has also proved of use for group projects because of size and magnification of Visualtek monitors.	[1(RS)]	[50]	[10,279]	-0-	[10,279]
	3. George J. Republic (XII-83-24-I) Establish a life skills center for job skills, independent living, banking and other money management. Project included speakers and mock interviews.	[1(RS)]	[200]	[13,089]	-0-	[13,089]
	4. Pennsylvania School for the Deaf (XII-83-32-I) Funds used to produce a microcomputer catalog similar to one being at the Mountain View School in Denver, CO. It is an extreemly user friendly catalog system and has improved access to and management of the library.	[1(RS)]	[512]	[26,869]	-0-	[26,869]
RI	Rhode Island Department of State Library Services (4) Consultant services include site visits, A-V programming, loans of State Library materials, a newsletter, meetings and workshops, needs assessment, establishment of new libraries, bookmobile service, etc. Institutions encouraged to cooperate with and use the local public library, the film cooperative,	13= 3(H) 3(C) 2(RS) 5(O)	4,000	40,685	150,423	191,108

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
RI	and the services of the State Library. Grants to institutions will help the libraries to: establish minimum standards of service, expand foreign language collection, produce a union list of A-V software, give special programs, and upgrade circulation system. Two model programs were started for linking deinstitutionalized persons and public libraries.					
SC	South Carolina State Library (VI-A) Consultant services included: site visits, reference, monitoring programs, technical assistance, book purchases, development of job descriptions, training of new librarians, bibliotherapy planning, giving talks. Direct grants were for library materials. Special programs include: bibliotherapy, puppetry, crafts, music, and performing groups and speakers, A-V, computer programs, toys and other realia used as therapy, literacy, use of hi/lo books, etc.	34= 4(H) 19(C) 7(RS) 4(O)	13,324	40,046	392,720	432,766
SD	South Dakota State Library and Archives (6) Consultant services includes training of new librarians and technical assistance. Most grants were for basic collection development but one innovative project involving microcomputers and an automated card catalog was done at the Human Services Center.	10= 3(H) 3(C) 3(RS) 1(O)	2,650	54,216	41,231	95,447
TN	Tennessee State Library and Archives (I-E-1) Majority of funds went for books and paperbacks.	16(C)	8,108	25,000	12,500	37,500
	Tennessee State Library and archives (I-E-2) Library materials were purchased and distributed by the State Library.	8(H)	4,914	10,000	5,000	15,000
TX	Texas State Library (6) Centralized acquisitions of library materials for institutions accomplished under this project. Also produced by State is a publication by Barbara S. Crosby entitled, Selecting Library Materials for Resident Libraries in State Institutions.	30= 10(H) 7(C) 12(RS) 1(O)	51,556	39,796	-0-	39,796

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
UT	Utah State Library (III) Evaluations from the institutions cover the following projects: 1. Utah State Hospital purchased: a computer which is used both for library management and by the patients, music for therapy, and other non-traditional library materials for use with the mentally ill. 2. Utah State Prison increased use attributed to video and film programming and cooperation of teaching staff. Easy reading and Spanish materials in great demand. Need for additional staff is great as five facilities are being run by one librarian. 3. Utah State Training School purchased 2 VCRs for use in non-ambulatory buildings. Audio cassettes have taken the place of non-usable higher functioning books. 4. Mill Creek Youth Center program has been greatly reduced due to loss media specialist due to budget cuts and the move into smaller quarters which required materials to be sent to the State Library. 5. Utah School for the Blind increased the media specialist's position to full time, purchased preschool and large print books, planned for a computer, purchased video systems, trained students on use of talking dictionary, conducted reading contests, etc. 6. Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind built a taping editing studio, began a vertical file, purchased hi/lo books, created procedures manuals for the resource center, and updated catalog of material in the Salt Lake Resource Center. 7. Decker Lake Youth Center established a new library with fiction and non-fiction paperbacks, reference materials and art and photography books.	7= 1(H) 3(C) 2(RS) 1(O)	3,304	12,874	89,806	102,680

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
VT	Vermont Department of Libraries (84-4) Consultant services includes purchase of materials, technical assistance, bibliographies, site visits, training of new librarians, etc. Use of films has increased and special film-making and animation workshops were given at the juvenile detention center. Literacy programs are given in all correctional facilities.	17= 3(H) 6(C) 3(RS) 5(O)	1,700	12,857	90,533	103,390
VA	Virginia State Library (83-5) Consultant services focused on bringing libraries closer to national standards. Materials are selected by the librarians in each institution. Funds went to support programs in Bland Correctional Center (445 pop.), Brunswick Correctional Center (709), Buckingham Correctional Center (691), Correctional Field Units (2,523), Deerfield Correctional Center (228), Marion Correctional Treatment Center (145), Mecklenburg Correctional Center (320), Nottoway Correctional Center (500), Powhattan/James River/Deep Meadow Correction Centers (1,651), St. Brides Correctional Center (435), Southhampton Correctional Center (476), Staunton Correctional Center (524), Virginia Correctional Center for Women (315), Virginia State Penitentiary (868), Appalachian Learning Center (44), Barrett Learning Center (104), Beaumont Learning Center (217), Bon Air Learning Center (111), Hanover Learning Center (144), Harrisonburg Correctional Center (93), Natural Bridge Learning Center (56), Oak Ridge Learning Center (36), Reception & Diagnostic Center (102), Youthful Offender Center (92), Catawba Hospital (204), Central State Hospital (1,718), Central Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded (1,781), DeJarnette Center for Human Development (49), Eastern State Hospital (974), Northern Virginia Mental Health Institute (114), Northern Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded (268), Piedmont Geriatric Hospital (237), Southern Virginia Mental Health Institute (92), Southwestern State Hospital (400), Southwestern Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded (235), Western State Hospital (786), Virginia Treatment Center (26), and Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitative Center (438).	67= 6(H) 53(C) 3(RS) 6(O)	18,247	33,000	134,996	167,996

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& Type)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
VA	Local Grants that include jail service are as follows: 1. Briston Public Library has an outreach project for service to the Bristol jail which included paperbacks and periodicals. 2. Southside Regional Library in Boydton purchased periodicals for three correctional institutions. 3. York County Public Library provided a deposit paperback collection and periodical subscriptions.					
WA	Washington State Library (IV) Consultant services included supervision of libraries, revision of Branch Manual, microfiche edition of holding of State Library and its branches, helping in the moves and mergers of some of the institutional libraries. Replaced the collection in the Washington Corrections Center that was destroyed in a riot.	39= 4(H) 25(C) 8(RS) 2(O)	10,903	40,000	627,890	667,890
WV	West Virginia Library Commission (5) Consultant services include: site visits, technical and actual assistance, production of a Handbook/Policy manual, opening of a new library and the establishment of a newsletter.	26= 12(H) 8(C) 3(RS) 2(O)	8,475	-0-	182,099	182,099
WI	Wisconsin Division for Library Services (MOE) State funds were expended on consultant services and the library services in the institutions. Follow-up on proposals in long-range plan , publishing of preliminary status report on Division of Care and Treatment Facilities, reference and interlibrary loan support was provided. Individual grants (some of which have not been evaluated yet) are:	23= 5(H) 16(C) 2(RS)	8,199	68,589	319,651	388,240
	1. Oakhill Correctional Institute (84-102) has a literacy project using computers to run for two years.	[1(C)]	[81]	[21,799]		[21,799]
	2. Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped produced large print books and made them	[1(RS)]	[800]	[19,337]		[19,337]

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
WI	available to the residents and through loan to other visually handicapped children. 3. Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services (84-106) Gathering information for a a report including the review of the status and effectiveness of library network system among DH&SS institutional libraries, plan for coordinations of practice and networking with public and school libraries, and fiscal options.	[24(C)]		[13,630]		[13,630]
	4. Northwest Wisconsin Library System (85-166) A library enrichment project for Camps Gordon and Flambeau has not been evaluated yet. 5. Three other projects have not progressed far enough to be evaluated. They are: a. Library Service to Rock County Jail by the Arrowhead Library System, b. County Jail Library Services by the Northwest Wisconsin Library Systems, and c. Library Services to incarcerated juveniles by the south Central Library System.	[2(C)]				
WY	Wyoming State Library (10) Consultant services include: site visits, technical assistance, orientation for new librarians, reference and interlibrary loans, etc. Grants to institutions were competetive and were given to the Wyoming: Youth Treatment Center ($700), Girls' School ($1,000), Boy's School ($1,130), Pioneer Home ($2,000), Sanitarium ($450), School for the Deaf ($1,000), Veterans Home ($700), Honor Farm ($700), State Hospital ($3,200), State Penitentiary ($5,320), Training School ($3,200), and the Women's Center (1,000).	12= 2(H) 5(C) 3(RS) 2(O)	1,797	12,689	84,371	97,060

STATE	INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION # (& TYPE)	POPULATION SERVED	LSCA $	STATE & LOCAL $	TOTAL $
GU	Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library (3) State Library acquired books for collections, especially the new correctional facility. Periodicals are also purchased for all collections. The bookmobile services the Youth Hall. Visits by correctional inmates to local public libraries has to be stopped due to problems within the department. Hospital collection added paperbacks and periodicals.	3= 1(H) 1(C) 1(RS)	1,875	8,500	15,569	24,069
PR	Puerto Rico Department of Education (84-2) Services by consultant included orientation for new librarians, purchase and processing of books. Activities in libraries included: arts and crafts expositions, book talks, oratory contests, tutoring for High School diploma, and service by bookmobile.	16= 16(C) 39(O)	47,130	80,724	59,103	139,827
VI	Virgin Islands Bureau of Libraries, Museums, & Archaeological Service (CP-84-4) Books added to the libraries at the correctional facility on St. Thomas and the three correctional institutions on St. Croix. Cassette tapes were added to the collections in the new hospitals on St. Croix, St. Thomas and to the Frederiksted clinic. The Baa Library delivers the newspapers daily to the new correctional facility on St. Thomas.	7= 2(H) 3(C) 2(RS)	350	-0-	58,658	58,658

TOTALS

POPULATION SERVED	823,145
LSCA $	2,235,876
STATE & LOCAL $	12,721,581
TOTAL $	14,957,457

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
LIBRARY PROGRAMS
PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT STAFF

Library Services through Major Urban Resource Libraries and Metropolitan Public Libraries Which Serve as National or Regional Resource Centers

Fiscal Year 1984

By

Clarence Fogelstrom

In FY84, the appropriation for Title I (Library Services) of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) was $65 million dollars. Therefore, under the provisions of Section 102(c)(1) of the Act, States were required to reserve a portion of the excess above $60 million for cities with a population of 100,000 or more serving as MURLs. Section 102(c)(2)(A)(B) and (C) of the Act determined the amount each State shall reserve for MURLs:

- For a State in which the total population of cities with 100,000 population or more exceeds 50% of the State's total population, the State shall reserve 50% of the excess allocation for MURLs;
- For a State in which the total population of the cities with 100,000 population or more does not exceed 50% of the State's total population, the State shall reserve a percentage of the excess allocation equal to the ratio of the combined population of these cities to the State's total population;
- For a State without cities with 100,000 population, the provision for strengthening MURLs is not applicable. However, such State was allotted its proportionate share of the $5 million to use for program purposes consistent with Title I of the Act and its State Plan.

In FY84, Arizona was the only State that was required to reserve 50% of the excess because the total population of cities over 100,000 exceeded the State's total population at 50.7%. In 41 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the total population of the cities with 100,000 or more did not exceed 50% of the State's total population and, therefore, the amount each State reserved for MURLs was determined by the percentage of the combined cities's population to the State's total population. Nine States and the District of Columbia did not have cities with populations of 100,000 and were not required to reserve any of its proportinate share of the $5 million for MURLs.

There are 175 cities, including the District of Columbia, with a population over 100,000. State Library Agencies reserved MURLs funds for 152 cities based on the criteria and provisions of the Act that required States to ascertain: (1) whether the collection of each city is of value to the individual users and libraries throughout the regional area in which each is located; (2) whether each provides services throughout the regional area; and (3) to define the regional area for which services are provided by each. $2,261,291 was reserved by States for MURL projects with $931,946 expended in FY84 and $1,329,345 programmed to be expended in FY85.

The Annual Reports from 22 States that expended their MURL funds in FY84 indicate activities such as providing interlibrary loan services, collection development in numerous subject areas, reference services, data base bibliographic searches, genealogical materials, personnel, equipment, microforms, large print books, government documents, and other areas too numerous to mention. The major two activities were the purchase of library materials and interlibrary loan.

Under Section 102 (Uses of Federal Funds) (a)(2)(c) of Title I, there is a provision made for States to strengthen metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers. This provision allows States to determine the metropolitan public libraries in their respective States which have the capability to serve as resource centers without the MURL's requirement that the city have a population of 100,000 or more individuals. Also, the States then develop criteria in their State Plan reflecting how a metropolitan library will enhance library services within their State.

In FY84, 21 States awarded funds to metropolitan public libraries to serve as national or regional resource centers. Activities are in many States similar to MURLs activities. There is a greater emphasis on education and training for library staff and library trustees, the acquisition, cataloging and processing of library materials for any number of public libraries, and the dissemination of information to a number of public libraries in a regional or Statewide configuration.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL - 1984 - 19__

STATE: ALABAMA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 84,131	XII	3,890,171	$17,422		
FY 1985	251,117	7	3,941,000	51,981.38		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
805,237	20.7	State	State Library and Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library	
815,652	20.7			

	FY84	FY85
1) Birmingham	1) $6,157	1) $18,051
2) Mobile	2) 4,336	2) 13,038
3) Montgomery	3) 3,847	3) 11,625
4) Huntsville	4) 3,082	4) 9,268

FY'84: The above four libraries received funds to provide interlibrary loan services to libraries in regional areas assigned for these purposes.

FY'84: Statewide Resource Center: FY'83 carryover: $57,836; FY'84: $321,932. The State Library and the Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library provide reference and information materials Statewide. Materials provided include books, periodical articles, films and other interlibrary requests to local public libraries.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: ALASKA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 8,928	7	400,481	$ 3,884 (carryover)		
FY 1985	28,291	7	444,000	12,392 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
		State		
174,431	43.5			
194,675	43.8			

	FY84	FY85
1) Anchorage	$3,884	$12,392

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: ARIZONA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 59,900	84-I-B-6	2,718,016	$30,000 (carryover)		
FY 1985	184,276	85-I-F2	2,892,000	92,500 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
1,379,437	50.7		State	Phoenix, Tucson and Mesa	Statewide
1,567,314	54.2				
		FY'84	FY'85		
1) Phoenix		1) $20,000	1) $62,500		
2) Tucson		2) 10,000	2) 30,000		
3) Mesa					
4) Tempe					
5) Glendale*					

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: ARKANSAS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 49,213	4b	2,285,803	$10,000 (carryover)		
FY 1985	147,000	4b	2,307,000	10,731 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
158,461	6.9	State	Yes	
167,974	7.3			

	FY84	FY85
1) Little Rock	$10,000	$10,731

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: CALIFORNIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 519,638	Excess (MURLS)	23,673,412	$191,790 (carryover)		
FY 1985	1,573,674	I-7, MURLS	24,697,000	582,285 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
8,755,478	36.9		State	Bay area Reference Center (BARC)	Statewide
9,140,964	37.0			Southern California Answering Service (SCAN)	
		FY'84	FY'85	FY'84: BARC: $96,783	
1) Los Angeles		1) $65,070	1) 194,980	FY'84: SCAN: 97,211	
2) San Diego		2) 19,270	2) 59,095		
3) San Francisco		3) 14,965	3) 44,620		
4) San Jose		4) 13,880	4) 42,525		
5) Long Beach		5) 8,010	5) 23,965		
6) Oakland		6) 7,530	6) 22,235		
7) Sacramento		7) 6,135	7) 18,620		
8) Anaheim		8) 4,900	8) 14,610		
9) Fresno		9) 4,875	9) 15,785		
10) Santa Ana		10) 4,555	10) 14,015		
11) Riverside		11) 3,840	11) 11,230		
12) Huntington Beach		12) 3,840	12) 11,375		
13) Stockton		13) 3,375	13) 10,440		
14) Glendale		14) 3,140	14) 9,170		
15) Fremont		15) 2,985	15) 8,900		
16) Torrance		16) 2,940	16) 8,400		
17) Garden Grove		17) 2,795	17) 8,150		
18) Pasadena		18) 2,695	18) 7,805		
19) San Bernardino		19) 2,670	19) 8,020		
20) Oxnard		20) ineligible	20) ineligible		
21) Sunnyvale		21) 2,430	21) 6,910		
22) Modesto		22) 2,430	22) 7,360		

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)

23) Bakersfield	23)	2,410	23)	7,455
24) Berkeley	24)	2,360	24)	6,675
25) Concord	25)	2,360	25)	6,715
26) Fullerton	26)	2,330	26)	6,745
27) Pomona*			27)	6,485

FY84 Regional Centers: BARC provides access to the collection of San Francisco Public Library and to 190 special and academic library collections and to other special resources in Northern California. Approximately 3,500 questions are answered annually on referral from system reference centers.

SCAN is in the Los Angeles Public Library and makes use of its collections, but employs its own staff of specialized reference librarians and has access to computerized information data bases. Approximately 3,500 questions are answered annually on referral from system reference centers.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: COLORADO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 63,871	6	2,889,934	$ 63,871 (carryover)		
FY 1985	195,682	6	3,071,000	195,682 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
1,080,649	37.4	State		
1,141,066	37.2			

	FY'84	FY'85
1) Denver	1) $11,810	1) 39,136,40
2) Colorado Springs	2) 12,744	2) 39,136.40
3) Aurora	3) 12,744	3) 39,136.40
4) Lakewood	4) 13,769	4) 39,136.40
5) Pueblo	5) 12,774	5) 39,136.40

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: CONNECTICUT

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 67,305	6	3,107,906	$13,200		
FY 1985	199,186	7	3,126,000	39,040		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
610,766	19.6	State	Yes	
611,981	19.6			

	FY84	FY85
1) Bridgeport (Region IV)	1) $2,640	1) $7,808
2) Hartford (Regions II and III)	2) 2,640	2) 7,808
3) New Haven (Regions V and VI)	3) 2,640	3) 7,808
4) Waterbury (Region I)	4) 2,640	4) 7,808
5) Stamford (Region IV)	5) 2,640	5) 7,808

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: FLORIDA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	217,775	18,A-E	9,838,322	$ 34,495 ($8,624 carryover)		
FY 1985	666,885	18,A-E	10,466,000	135,378		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
1,946,102	19.7	State	Yes	State
2,124,076	20.3			

	FY'84	FY'85
1) Jacksonville (Regional Resource Center)	1) $8,624	1) $27,076
2) Miami (Regional Resource Center)	2) 8,624	2) 27,076
3) Tampa (Regional Resource Center)	3) 8,624	3) 27,076
4) St. Petersburg		
5) Fort Lauderdale (Regional Resource Center)	5) 8,624	5) 27,075
6) Hialeah		
7) Orlando (Regional Resource Center)	7) 8,623	7) 27,075
8) Hollywood		
9) Tallahassee*		

FY 84: Funding for Major Urban Resource Libraries was used to develop the book collections of five major urban libraries in Fort Lauderdale, Miami, Tampa, Jacksonville, and Orlando. These libraries make their collections available not only for local and regional use but also supply materials on demand to libraries and patrons throughout the State through the Florida library Information Network.

Fort Lauderdale ($8,624) Public Library's report was not received in time for the State Library Annual Report submission.

Jacksonville Public Library's ($8,624) objectives were to develop biographic resources as a major urban resource library, and to provide reference and inter-library loan services to other Florida libraries. Funds from this grant were used in conjunction with Regional Resource and FLIN funds to accomplish these objectives. Often, a major portion of this particular grant's monies was expended for project personnel as well as a portion for materials.

STATE: FLORIDA (Continued)

Orlando's ($8,623) report was not received in time for the State Library annual Report submission.

Miami ($8,624) stated that the goal of this project was to provide materials in the Business and Science Technology subject areas to the patrons and ILL users of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. These subject areas required particular revision and update due to the constant changes in technology and discovery of new fields of study.

There is a significant difference between the amount requested for this project and the amount actually received. Though this does not change the objective of the project, it does certainly alter its effectiveness. Almost 90,000 reference and informational requests were handled by the Main Library Business and Science Department in FY 84 and substantial increases are projected when the New Mail Library facility opens in 1985. Continued small funding levels will further drain a book budget which has experienced diminishing purchase power over the last few years. It is crucial that materials in these subject areas be provided in order to meet the demands of the community which expects to find these materials in major urban libraries. As a major urban resource library, funds must be provided to purchase materials that are current and reflect the new technologies.

Tampa's ($8,624) project was delayed due to the contracting process. Funds for this project were obligated in early FY 85 and a report of expenditures and activities will be submitted with the FY 85 Annual Report.

Metropolitan libraries serving as national or regional resource centers received $302,500 in FY 84.

The project has provided the five resource center public libraries in Fort Lauderdale, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa with funds to add to their materials collections and assist them in providing resource center services. These back-up libraries make their collections available to all persons in Florida through the Florida Library Information Network. (See Project 1, Title III.) FY 84 was the first year under which the Broward County Division of Libraries, in Fort Lauderdale, received funding for this project. Their addition reflects the development of the library's collection to the point where it has met the criteria stated in the Florida Long-Range Program for Library Service.

Priority areas for Regional Resource Centers have been collection building and staffing to speed book processing and facilitate interlibrary loan searches. The provision of the OCLC/ILL subsystem has made possible faster and more efficient service. Access to the subsystem makes possible greater accuracy in locating libraries holding materials needed, and increases the speed with which they can be requested.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: GEORGIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$119,437	MURLS	5,464,655	$57,210		
FY 1985	359,886	6	5,648,000	57,210		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
852,749	15.6	State	Yes	
866,930	15.3			

	FY'84	FY'85
1) Atlanta	1) $28,495	1) 28,495
2) Columbus	2) 11,373	2) 11,372
3) Savannah	3) 9,492	3) 9,492
4) Macon	4) 7,851	4) 7,851

Atlanta: Funds were used to strengthen telephone reference and data base bibliographic searches for persons in designated service area.

Columbia: Funds were used to improve reference collection for use through the regional resource center.

Savannah: Funds were used to strengthen circulating non-fiction collection for use through the regional resource center.

Macon: Funds were used to provide local history and genealogical reference and research services to designated service area.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: HAWAII

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$21,011	84-12	965,000	$ 8,000 (carryover)		
FY 1985	63,528	84-12	997,000	26,000 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
365,048	37.8	Honolulu		
377,153	37.8			

	FY84	FY85
1) Honolulu	$8,000	$26,000

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: IDAHO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$20,560	I-7	943,935	$12,500 (carryover)		
FY 1985	62,253	I-7	977,000	16,700 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
102,451	10.8		State	
104,586	10.7			

	FY84	FY85
1) Boise	$12,500	$16,700

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: ILLINOIS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$245,611	7	11,420,191	$245,611 (carryover)		
FY 1985	730,605		11,466,000	247,408 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
3,368,998	29.5			
3,257,750	28.4			

	FY'84	FY'85
1) Chicago	1) $219,080	1) $226,717
2) Rockford	2) 10,185	2) 10,965
3) Peoria	3) 9,051	3) 9,726
4) Springfield**	4) 7,295	

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: INDIANA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$117,719	84-10B	5,490,299	$78,076		
FY 1985	349,309	85-163	5,482,000	80,341		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
1,265,179	23.0	State	All members of its respective Area Library Services Authority (ALSA)	
1,260,790	23.0			

	FY'84	FY'85
1) Indianapolis	1) $43,246	1) $44,508
2) Fort Wayne	2) 10,626	2) 10,925
3) Gary	3) 9,377	3) 9,651
4) Evansville	4) 8,050	4) 8,288
5) South Bend	5) 6,777	5) 6,969

The goal of this project is to strengthen Indiana's metropolitan public libraries which serve as regional resource centers. This project provided compensation in the form of grants to urban libraries that because of their resource strengths provide library services to a constituency of a region greater than their tax supported district. The project is part of the Indiana Public Library Resource Sharing program. The five libraries listed above exceed 100,000 population and were designated as metropolitan resource libraries. The libraries had to meet the following criteria in order to receive their grant:

1. The library must be a public library.
2. The library must serve a city of 100,000 population or more.
3. The library must have a collection of 100,000 cataloged volumes.
4. The library must be a member of its Area Library Services Authority (ALSA) and make its collection available for interlibrary loan use.
5. The library must permit in house reference use of the collection by the general public.
6. The library must make application for distribution giving appropriate assurance and agreeing to required reports.

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All five eligible libraries met the criteria and received grants. The grants were distributed as required in LSCA regulations to maintain levels of support for the libraries previously receiving grants, based on 1980 census population figures. The recipient libraries reported that the grants were used in the following budget categories: personnel 80%, books 6%, and equipment 14%.

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MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: IOWA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 62,540	84 VI	2,913,437	$35,229		
FY 1985	185,168	No number	2,906,000	35,229		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
404,510	13.8		State	
404,391	13.9			

	FY'84	FY'85
1) Des Moines	1) $ 7,614.50	1) $ 7,615
2) Cedar Rapids	2) 20,000	2) 20,000
3) Davenport	3) 7,614.50	3) 7,614

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the three libraries designated as urban library resources in the State of Iowa for the purpose of using their collections, staffs, and resources to provide improved services to their constituencies and to serve as resource centers for the entire State of Iowa. The specific aim of this project is to develop these collections with enrichment materials.

The Cedar Rapids Public Library purchased current materials in adult basic education, career development, and vocational/technical support at a time when high unemployment and underdevelopment, especially among women, minorities, and the disadvantaged, had intensified local and statewide demand. The objectives of the project were to obtain and publicize information resources needed by employees and employers to increase employment opportunities. High demand items and broader, in-depth resources were acquired and publicized through the media and community groups.

The Davenport Public Library purchased materials to fill critical areas which they referred to as "life coping skils". The areas specifically concentrated on were jobs, health, community, and aging.

The Public Library of Des Moines received $7,614.50 to expand and enhance the business collection. Materials were purchased for reference and circulating book collections and the books-on-tape collection of this regional resource library. The classification of business materials was selected because of the current and long-term informational

STATE: IOWA (Cont'd)

needs of the Iowa business community and the general public which was not being met with existing collection resources. Emphasis was placed on the identified special topics of computers, foreign trade, international affairs, tax laws, new methods of conducting business, marketing, and product identification.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: KANSAS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 51,187	I-84	2,363,358	$35,831		
FY 1985	153,436	I-85-IX	2,408,000	36,365		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
555,625	23.5		State	
571,203	23.7			

	FY84	FY85
1) Wichita	1) $17,915	1) $18,182
2) Kansas City	2) 10,340	2) 10,509
3) Topeka	3) 7,576	3) 7,674

Wichita purchased materials to enhance and strengthen collections in areas in areas of particular need through the acquisition of appropriate informational materials. An approximate list of materials to be acquired included child care and development, children's Oriental, Spanish and European languages, small business start-up and management, sales and salesmanship, adult education in mathematics, resume, career and job search information, aeronautics and aviation, automobile history and general maintenance, adult foreign languages, computers and software, poetry, political science, Indians of North America, disarmament and nuclear war, Holocaust and World War II, sports, "how to" on solar energy, and personal and home improvement, light opera and music, architecture, and adult fiction.

Kansas City strengthened the library's periodical holdings by both filling in gaps in retrospective holdings, purchasing holdings of certain titles not owned but for which the library receives requests, purchasing microform holdings of Wyandotte County newspapers, and by purchasing several Afro-American periodicals. All of the materials purchased are available on interlibrary loan.

Topeka Public Library added approximately 600 large print books to the library's collection. Although large print books have been circulated from the library and made available to congregate living sites, meal sites and the homebound, increase in the amount of service has greatly strapped the collection. The purchase of a special mobile van for transporting large print books enables the library to provide much greater circulation of these materials. The purchase of 600 large print books with the grant funds will meet approximately 50% of the need identified for this particular collection. All materials purchased are available on interlibrary loan.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: KENTUCKY

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 78,658	15-MURL	3,661,433	$30,077 (carryover)		
FY 1985	235,251	9a	3,692,000	32,000 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
502,616	13.7		State		
501,199	13.6				
		FY84	FY85		
1) Louisville		1) $30,077	1) 32,000		
2) Lexington-Fayette					

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: LOUISIANA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 92,179	9	4,204,742	$ 70,701		
FY 1985	279,281	I-9	4,383,000	200,524		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
982,754	23.3			
1,237,340	28.2			

	FY84	FY85
1) New Orleans	1) $40,109	1) $91,492
2) Baton Rouge	2) 15,785	2) 58,596
3) Shreveport	3) 14,807	3) 34,174
4) Houma*		4) 16,262

New Orleans continues to serve the surrounding five parish areas. The MURLS grant has been used to strengthen library resources in three areas: Books and audiovisual materials were purchased to establish a Vietnamese collection in a regional branch. Each of the five parishes in that area have had an influx of Vietnamese population in the last 10 years. Learning cassettes were added to one branch. And, the reference collection was strengthened in two regional branches. All total, approximately 1,505 books were purchased and 667 pieces of audiovisual materials were purchased to meet the demands of its own patrons as well as those who have access to the collections from the surrounding five parishes.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Library is the largest library in the thirteen parish Capital Region. This collection is open to all residents of the Region and tremendous use of the collection is made in the areas of reference, popular and juvenile collections. Of special interest is the genealogical collection at the Centroplex Branch Library. It is considered to be one of the strongest genealogical collections in the southern region. MURLS funds have helped the collection tremendously. One significant addition has been the 40 volume genealogical serial reprint entitled Confederate Veteran with indexes. This 40 volume set and approximately 736 other titles have been added to the collection.

Use of this collection is made available to the entire greater Baton Rouge area as well as to individuals doing family research from anywhere within the region.

STATE: LOUISIANA (Cont'd)

Shreve continues to coordinate the delivery system for the modified Green Gold Library System that operates in the eight parishes in the area and significantly speeds up ILL.

The funds were used to maintain and add approximately 470 books to the areas of Reference, Government Documents, Petroleum, Louisiana and Genealogy collections. Demand for materials continues to increase steadily and these grant funds have made it possible to better meet the need of library patrons from the northwest corner of the State.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: MARYLAND

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 91,407	I-E	4,216,756	18,300 (carryover)		
FY 1985	272,081	I-7	4,270,000	49,247 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
786,775	19.6	State	Yes	State
774,113	18.1			

	FY84	FY85
1) Baltimore	18,300	49,247

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL - 1984 - 19__

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$123,921	4.5	5,737,717	$18,900		
FY 1985	366,386	7.1-7.3	5,750,000	55,692		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
877,112 873,482	15.2 15.2	State	By State law supported by State funds.	Boston Public Library serves as the library of last recourse for reference and research services for the Commonwealth.

	FY84	FY85
1) Boston (The Eastern Regional System)	1) $6,300	1) $18,564
2) Worcester (The Central Regional System)	2) 6,300	2) 18,564
3) Springfield	3) 6,300	3) 18,564

FY'84: The Boston Public Library used its MURLs funds to purchase books needed to meet interlibrary loan requests. Materials in the following categories were purchased: Spanish language and culture, Russian language, Russian immigrant collection, Chinese language, Italian language, children's books, business, geography and political science. 422 books were purchased. The Worcester Public Library was able to acquire 295 volumes and 83 rolls of microfilm to strengthen its reference and research collections. Chosen were expensive materials needed by such groups as small businesses, students, historians; items the users could not afford to buy themselves.

Springfield Public Library purchased the following: For homeowners-- books like THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY AUDIT MANUAL, SOLAR DOMESTIC HOT WATER GUIDE, AND HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS (especially timely since a major corporation has recently been considering locating a hazardous waste collection center in a nearby town). For small businessmen-- basic guides like THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT BUSINESS, HANDBOOK OF ENGINEERING ECONOMICS, THE SMALL BUSINESS LEGAL PROBLEM SOLVER. New Science titles include books in the fields of astronomy, biology, geology, organic chemistry and physics. For stand-

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

ard "student-type" questions, we purchased a new edition of the expensive multi-volume GRZIMEKS ANIMAL LIFE ENCYCLOPEDIA. And as much as possible, demand for new technologies was also addressed--as in the purchase of several works in the burgeoning field of robotics. The allotment for reference materials was used for both new titles and to update standard sources: DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL SYNDROMES, STANDARD MATHEMATICAL TABLES (update), MACHINERY'S HANDBOOKS (update), ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMISTRY, JANE'S AEROSPACE DICTIONARY, and PSYCHIATRIC DICTIONARY (update). Also purchased were business management aids and sourcebooks, such as Gale's SMALL BUSINESS SOURCEBOOK. The final portion of the reference allotment went for the update of several heavily-used industrial directories for the New England states.

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MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: MICHIGAN

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$197,773	6a-6h	9,258,584	48,000 (carryover)		
FY 1985	580,864	6a-6h	9,116,000	132,500 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
2,158,120	23.3	State	All MURLS serve as regional resource centers	
2,074,707	22.8			

	FY84	FY85
1) Detroit	1) $14,306	1) $39,025
2) Grant Rapids	2) 5,218	2) 14,606
3) Warren	3) 5,034	3) 13,926
4) Flint	4) 5,020	4) 13,872
5) Lansing	5) 4,760	5) 13,217
6) Sterling Heights	6) 4,532	6) 12,709
7) Ann Arbor	7) 4,560	7) 12,617
8) Livonia	8) 4,532	8) 12,528

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: MINNESOTA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 88,273	84-6	4,077,478	$13,859		
FY 1985	263,352	85-5	4,135,000	40,820		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
641,181	15.7		State	
639,604	15.5			

	FY84	FY85
1) Minneapolis	1) $8,011	1) 23,560
2) St. Paul	2) 5,848	2) 17,260

FY84 Annual Report not received as of 1-3-86

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 54,428	7	2,520,638	$ 4,355 (carryover)		
FY 1985	163,695	7	2,569,000	12,932 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
202,895	8.0	State	Yes	
204,195	7.9			

	FY84	FY85
1) Jackson	$4,355	$12,932

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: MISSOURI

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$106,022	9	4,917,584	$24,703.13 (carryover)		
FY 1985	314,900	9	4,942,000	71,707 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
1,146,166	23.3	State	All MURLS and St. Louis County Library	
1,128,646	22.8			

	FY84	FY85
1) St. Louis	1) $9,764.27	
2) Kansas City	2) 9,659.10	
3) Springfield	3) 2,870.02	
4) Independence	4) 2,409.74	

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: NEBRASKA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 33,846	84.7	1,570,096	$33,846		
FY 1985	101,250	85.7	1,589,000	38,923		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
486,187	30.9		State	
505,897	31.8			

	FY84	FY85
1) Omaha	1) $22,000	1) $25,300
2) Lincoln	2) 11,846	2) 13,623

Omaha Public Library applied for funds to purchase microcomputer hardware and software to improve statewide use of their resources. This equipment was to be used internally to improve their library operation. This equipment was also to be used eventually to tie into an automated library system. Lincoln and Omaha have developed plans to automate their library systems in a joint venture. Funding for this effort has not yet been appropriated.

Lincoln City Libraries had originally applied for funding for an automated library system incorporation with Omaha's request. When local funding for the system did not get allocated, Lincoln amended the request to purchase a microcomputer and software. This microcomputer will be used for both databases searching and interlibrary loan purposes.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: NEVADA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$18,157	4	799,554	$6,900, $11,257 (carryover)		
FY 1985	55,818	7	876,000	6,995, 11,257 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
265,430	33.0	State	Both MURLS and Elko County Library	
286,335	32.7			

	FY84	FY85
1) Las Vegas	1) $11,257 (carryover)	1) $11,257 (carryover)
2) Reno	2) 6,900	2) 6,995

Reno (Washoe County Library) purchased materials needed to support libraries in the northwest region of the State.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: NEW JERSEY

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$159,270	8	7,373,538	$17,201 (carryover)		
FY 1985	473,243	8	7,427,000	50,164 (carryover)		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
796,951	10.8	Regional or State	Newark receives additional funding as State resource center.	
789,182	10.6			

	FY84	FY85
1) Newark	1) $17,201	1) 50,164

The Newark Public Library serves as the major resource urban library in the State and received ($51,930) for the purchase of foreign language materials in Portuguese, Italian, German and also literacy materials.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: NEW MEXICO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$28,608	7	1,300,188	$15,000		
FY 1985	87,104	7	1,367,000	21,776		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
331,767	25.5		State	
341,978	25.0			

	FY84	FY85
1) Albuquerque	$15,000	$21,776

An IBM pc microcomputer with compatible printer and a ten-drawer microfiche storage cabinet were purchased. The microcomputer is used to fill interlibrary loan requests for magazine articles and to provide machine-readable records to be incorporated into a union list.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: NEW YORK

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 377,688	1B	17,565,458	$ 99,381, $107,441 carryover		
FY 1985	1,119,356	1B	17,567,000	518,262		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
8,138,433	46.3		State	
8,136,802	46.3			

	FY84	FY85
1) New York Public	$73,773	$170,140
2) Buffalo	10,341	29,722
3) Rochester	6,204	23,148
4) Yonkers	4,136	20,957
5) Syracuse	4,136	18,765
6) Albany	2,068	14,383
7) Brooklyn Public	59,380	132,012
8) Queens Borough Public	46,784	109,135

The eight Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLS) participating in the $206,822 program were: Albany Public Library, Brooklyn Public Library, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, the New York Public Library, Onondaga County Public Library, Queens Borough Public Library, Rochester Public Library, and Yonkers Public Library.

Albany purchased items to replace losses in the area of urban problems and in literature of black culture.

Brooklyn purchased 3,000 items for the library's 9 major divisions' reference collections.

Buffalo purchased 660 items to strengthen and update the collections of the Science and Technology Department and the Business and Labor Department.

STATE: NEW YORK (Continued)

New York purchased 2,636 items and entered them into the MILCS online database to enhance the in-depth subject collections and foreign language collections at the Central Library for the Branch Library System.

Syracuse purchased 64 videocassettes of quality not generally available to the public through video rental stores.

Queens acquired materials to bolster local history holdings of its Long Island Division, preserved fragile items in the local history collection, and purchased Corporate and Industry Research Reports for its business collection.

Rochester used MURLS funding to search OCLC to do original cataloging and inputting of the central library's shelf list.

Yonkers strengthened its reference collection in the fields of business and technology.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: NORTH CAROLINA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$127,742	13	5,874,489	$30,000 carryover		
FY 1985	383,526	13	6,019,000	$56,000 carryover		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
853,060	14.5		State	FY85	
877,608	14.6				
		FY84	FY85		
1) Charlotte		$6,000	$11,200		
2) Greensboro		6,000	11,200		
3) Raleigh		6,000	11,200		
4) Winston-Salem		6,000	11,200		
5) Durham		6,000	11,200		

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: OHIO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$231,639	I-7-85	10,797,579	$220,749 carryover		
FY 1985	686,383	I-7-86	10,772,000	220,752 carryover		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
2,434,769	22.5	State	No	
2,391,689	22.2			

	FY84	FY85
1) Cleveland	1) $54,667	1) $54,667
2) Columbus	2) 53,740	2) 53,740
3) Cincinnati	3) 36,596	3) 36,599
4) Toledo	4) 33,819	4) 33,819
5) Akron	5) 22,469	5) 22,469
6) Dayton	6) 19,458	6) 19,458
7) Youngstown	7) Declined	7) Declined

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: OKLAHOMA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 66,618	VII	3,025,566	$16,787		
FY 1985	205,558	VII	3,226,000	51,184		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
764,132	25.2			
803,014	24.9			

	FY84	FY85
1) Oklahoma City	$8,897	$27,281
2) Tulsa	7,890	23,903

The grants were used to continue services to users in the designated regional area but outside the tax base. The money was expended upon materials. Both libraries participate in the statewide interlibrary loan networks.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: OREGON

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 57,153	I-MURL-21/22	2,632,843	$10,260		
FY 1985	170,003	I-85-6	2,668,000	30,027		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
472,007	17.9	State	No	
471,239	17.7			

	FY84	FY85
1) Portland	1) $7,950	1) $23,419
2) Eugene	2) 2,310	2) 6,608

FY84: The two participating libraries provide state-wide interlibrary loan services.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$254,862	XVI	11,867,718	$135,206 carryover		
FY 1985	756,921	7	11,879,000	202,809 carryover		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
2,335,029	19.6	State	Yes	
2,303,135	19.4			

	FY84	FY85
1) Philadelphia	1) $75,989	1) $118,440
2) Pittsburgh	2) 44,494	2) 62,263
3) Erie	3) 10,296	3) 15,413
4) Allentown	4) 4,427	4) 6,693

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: RHODE ISLAND

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$20,496	2	947,154	$3,382		
FY 1985	60,724	2	953,000	9,898		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
156,804	16.5		State	
155,717	16.3			

	FY84	FY85
1) Providence	$3,382	$9,898

The Providence Public Library entered bibliographic data on its periodical holdings into its automated circulation system data base. This will enable local public library users to access, by the on-line data base or a printed list, information on what periodicals are owned by the Providence Public Library.

The strength of this project is that local public library users in any community will be able to find out what periodicals are held by the Library. In addition, by having access to such information regional library centers will be able to fill requests for periodical articles in a more effective manner.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 68,034	III-C	3,119,208	$20,000		
FY 1985	205,622	III-C	3,227,000	20,000		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
101,208	3.2		Regional	
101,457	3.1			

	FY84	FY85
1) Columbia	$20,000	$20,000

The Richland County Public Library (Columbia) used its $20,000 MURLS grant to purchase approximately 200 audio and video cassettes in areas of business, management, banking, law, marketing, accounting, and personnel management. The collection ranged from those based on popular books such as The One Minute Manager and Winning through Intimidation to instructional cassettes such as How to Make Better Decisions and Understanding and Managing Stress. The cassettes were made available to Richland County residents through normal library procedures and to residents of the neighboring counties of Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry, Orangeburg, Saluda, and Sumter Counties through interlibrary loan to their county libraries.

Workshops were sponsored, bibliographies prepared, and a prize-winning newsletter was created to make the business community in Richland County and surrounding areas aware of the services offered by the library.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: TENNESSEE

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 99,241	I-B-3	4,590,870	$94,558		
FY 1985	296,677	7	4,656,000	94,558		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
1,446,602	31.5	Regional	Yes	
1,444,326	31.0			

	FY84	FY85
1) Memphis	1) $23,639	1) $23,639
2) Nashville Davidson	2) 23,639	2) 23,639
3) Knoxville	3) 23,640	3) 23,640
4) Chattanooga	4) 23,640	4) 23,640

The MURL funds were used to strengthen the collection of metropolitan libraries for use as regional resources.

The Area Resource Centers is a continuing program designed to provide improved library service outside metropolitan areas of the State. Each library received $80,000 or a total of $320,000 to provide answers to reference questions from regional and local libraries; books not available locally; photo duplication of needed materials; subject lists for distribution; and in-service training to county and regional library staffs. Of the nine libraries which did not use the Area Resource Centers (ARC) in 1984, four do not have a telephone in the library, all are open very few hours per week and all but one are less than 1,500 square feet in size. It is difficult for these libraries to provide the quality of library service that requires ARC support. The number of reference questions submitted and answered was up 18%.

More than 36,000 requests for information, books and articles were sent to the ARC system by public libraries outside the metropolitan areas of the State. The four metropolitan public libraries in which the Area Resource Centers are located supplied 87% of the total fills.

STATE: TENNESSEE (Cont'd)

Each ARC has immediate access to the list of holdings in the OCLC data base. Through the computer terminal, ARCs are able to quickly verfiy bibliographic information essential to filling requests for interlibrary loan and to locate materials.

Current acquisitions of 41 Tennessee libraries are being input to the OCLC data base, and retrospective collections of the State's major resource libraries are being added, providing an extensive on-line catalog of Tennessee holdings upon which the ARCs can draw. The State agency is studying the effects of OCLC/SOLINET on ARC and the possible activities of ARC in the evolving state-wide network.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: TEXAS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$316,007	12	14,229,793	$127,351 carryover		
FY 1985	976,752	7	15,329,000	400,468 carryover		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT		POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
5,737,059	40.3		State	Yes	
6,281,828	41.0				
		FY84			
1) Houston		1) $37,250	1) $110,008		
2) Dallas		2) 21,115	2) 60,171		
3) San Antonio		3) 18,351	3) 52,213		
4) El Paso		4) 9,933	4) 28,373		
5) Fort Worth		5) 8,991	5) 25,589		
6) Austin		6) 8,074	6) 23,469		
7) Corpus Christi		7) 5,412	7) 15,688		
8) Lubbock		8) Declined	8) 11,258		
9) Arlington		9) 3,744	9) 11,665		
10) Amarillo		10) 3,489	10) 9,904		
11) Garland		11) 3,248	11) 9,497		
12) Beaumont		12) 2,751	12) 7,872		
13) Pasadena		13) 2,624	13) 7,778		
14) Irving		14) Declined	14) 7,287		
15) Waco		15) 2,369	15) 6,515		
16) Abilene*			16) 6,649		
17) Odessa*			17) 6,532		

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: UTAH

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 32,536	IV	1,461,117	$15,000		
FY 1985	100,103	6	1,571,000	20,000		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
163,033	11.1		State	
163,893	10.4			

	FY84	FY85
1) Salt Lake City	$15,000	$20,000

Funds were used for interlibrary loan activities and the purchase of books.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: VIRGINIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$116,432	84-8	5,346,499	$31,320		
FY 1985	349,500	85-7	5,485,000	94,016		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
1,438,412	26.9		State	
1,473,924	26.9			

	FY84	FY85
1) Norfolk	1) $31,320	1) $94,016
2) Virginia Beach		
3) Richmond		
4) Newport News		
5) Hampton		
6) Chesapeake		
7) Portsmouth		
8) Alexandria		
9) Roanoke		

Funds were used to purchase microfilmed back issues of 73 magazines as well as Barron's Business Weekly and the Washington Post newspaper. Reference books were also purchased.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: WASHINGTON

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 90,574	VI	4,130,233	$18,023 carryover		
FY 1985	272,463	5	4,276,000	47,327 carryover		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
823,647	19.9		State	
823,331	19.3			

	FY84	FY85
1) Seattle	1) $10,814	1) $28,396
2) Spokane	2) 3,749	2) 9,844
3) Tacoma	3) 3,460	3) 9,087

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: WISCONSIN

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$101,730	85-180 and 182	4,706,195	$17,400 carryover		
FY 1985	302,348	86-26 and 28	4,745,000	95,240 carryover		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
806,828	17.1		Regional	
804,149	16.9			

	FY84	FY85
1) Milwaukee	1) $9,130	1) $74,288
2) Madison	2) 8,090	2) 20,952

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 19__

STATE: PUERTO RICO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984	$ 69,644	7	3,196,520	$69,644 carryover		
FY 1985	206,769	7	3,245,000	69,644 carryover		
FY 1986						

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	SERVICE AREA
919,261	28.7	Commonwealth	Yes	
919,261	28.7			

	FY84	FY85
1) San Juan	1) $69,644	1) $69,644
2) Bayamon		
3) Ponce		
4) Carolina		

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
LIBRARY PROGRAMS
PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT STAFF

Public Library Construction, LSCA II

By

Nathan Cohen

An appropriation of $25 million for public library construction was approved for the Library Services and Construction Act Title II program program in FY 1985. A set-aside of two percent for Title IV, $500,000, left a balance of $24.5 million for Title II activities. This was the first Title II appropriation made since FY 1973. Some transfer funds were available from other Federal programs such as the Emergency Jobs Act and the Appalachian Regional Development Act during the period when Title II appropriations were not available.

In FY 1985, a total of 34 States received Federal funding of $15.5 million ($15 million LSCA Title II and $.5 million for the balance of the Emergency Jobs Act funds). The balance of $9.5 million of FY 1985 Title II funds had not been requested by the States by the end of 1985 fiscal year, and will be available under the authority of the U.S. Department of Education Appropriations Act until totally expended. The Federal funds stimulated a total of $54 million in local funds and $4.4 million from State sources for a local-State total of $58.4 million, or 79 percent of the total budgeted funds of $73.9 million.

Of the 268 construction projects funded in FY 1955: 167 were for remodeling and renovation of existing building; 48 were for new building; 26 were for additions to existing buildings; and 27 were for other types of projects such as the acquisition and remodeling of historic and other types of older buildings, the purchase of pre-fabricated buildings, additions to exisiting buildings to provide handicapped accessibility, and to improve energy efficiency.

The largest group of applications, 167 (62.3 percent), was for remodeling and renovation projects. Of these, 53 projects were for general remodeling, 59 were specifically planned for handicapped accessibility, 49 were for energy convservation and six to enable new technologies to be used in the libraries.

The 21-year Title II program obligated $264.6 million in Federal funds, of which approximately $190.1 was from LSCA, $50 million from the Emergency Jobs Act, $23.5 million from the Appalachian Regional Development Act, and about $1 million from other Federal sources. These funds encouraged State and local contributions of $654.6 million, or 71.2 percent of the total amount of over $919 million from all sources.

A total of 2,580 public library construction projects were funded under the LSCA Title II program through September 1985.

TITLE II CONSTRUCTION, FY 1965-1985

Fiscal Year	Number Library Projects Approved	Funding by Source (In Thous.) Federal	Local and State 1/	Total
1965	363	$ 29,864	$ 62,851	$ 92,715
1966	364	29,778	62,483	92,261
1967	278	24,583	52,107	76,690
1968	284	27,429	66,137	93,566
1969	211	22,257	69,500	91,757
1970	65	5,095	16,989	22,084
1971	114	8,571	34,427	42,998
1972	131	9,533	30,646	40,179
1973	52	2,606	15,360	17,966
1974	99	10,787 2/	44,570	55,357
1975	65	4,048 3/	26,776	30,824
Total LSCA	2,026	174,551	481,846	656,397
Appalachian Reg. Dev. Act		14,300 4/		14,300
Subtotal	2,026	$ 188,851	$ 481,846	$ 670,697
1976 5/	11	1,606	938	2,544
1977	5	851	3,432	4,283
1978	13	2,094	1,021	3,115
1979	9	2,281	2,516	4,797
1980	7	1,626	4,307	5,933
1981	10	1,654	2,921	4,575
1982	3	551	209	760
Subtotal	58	$ 10,663	$ 15,344	$ 25,907
1983, 1984 6/	498	49,514	98,939	148,453
1985 7/	268	15,527	58,430	73,957
TOTAL	2,850	$ 264,555	$ 654,539	$ 919,014

1/ Budgeted amounts as reported by States.
2/ 1973 Appropriation released in FY 1974.
3/ Carryover funds form FY 1983 Appropriation not obligated in FY 1974.
4/ Funds from the Appalachian Regional Development Act. LSCA-administered projects are listed separately. Since ARDA projects also include LSCA funds, the number of projects and local/State matching funds for these projects are included in the tables.
5/ Although LSCA Federal funds were not available for projects from FY 1984, all projects for FY 1976-82 were administered under the LSCA administrative authority, but funded from other Federal programs. Of the 58 projects approved since FY 1976, 49 received funds from the Appalachian Regional Development Act program in the amount of $9.2 million.
6/ The Emergency Jobs Act (P.L. 98-8) provided $50 million for library construction in FY 1983 to be administered under the LSCA Title II authority.
7/ The FY 1985 Federal obligation of $15.5 million included $15 million from LSCA and the balance of $.5 million from the Emergency Jobs Act Program.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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Interlibrary Cooperation

Fiscal Year 1984

By

Dorothy Kittel

In Fiscal Year 1984, funds appropriated for Title III were $15,000,000. As in other years, not all of this amount was expended in FY 1984; some funds were carried over for expenditure in FY 1985. The information that follows is based on the Annual Reports for FY 1984 received from 45 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Only those activities supported in whole or in part with LSCA Title III funds are included in this report. Therefore, many significant and well-known cooperative library activities will not be part of this report.

The States reported expenditures of $12,065,833 from FY 1983 carryover funds and FY 1984 appropriated funds for Title III activities. These funds were frequently supplemented with funds from State and other sources. However, since Title III does not require the States to match the Federal grant, States are not required to report these funds from other sources.

A major trend continues to be the increased use of computers and communication technologies, especially including smaller libraries' participation in the creation of machine-readable bibliographic data bases. These continue to promote and enhance the capabilities of libraries to share resources on a statewide basis. In addition, more States are supporting studies and demonstrations of intrastate multitype networks of libraries.

States continued to support such activities as:

- Development of statewide and multi-state data bases for monographs, serials, and audiovisual materials, both for current materials and for retrospective conversion of older records, many of the States using Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC), Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), Western Library Network (WLN), etc.;

- Centralized technical services including ordering, processing, and cataloging, both statewide and within regions within a State;

- Automated circulation systems;

- Machine-assisted reference and information services; and

* Training for planning and implementing technology-based activities and services.

Most States reexamined their LSCA Long-range Program for Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing in order to meet the requirements of the 1984 Amendments of LSCA. These Amendments provided that the program may include:

(1) Criteria for paticipation in statewide resource sharing to ensure equitable participation by libraries of all types that agree to meet requirements for resource sharing;

(2) An analysis of the needs for development and maintenance of bibliographic access, including data bases for monographs, serials, and audiovisual materials;

(3) An analysis of the needs for development and maintenance of communication systems for information exchange among participating libraries;

(4) An analysis of the needs for development and maintenance of delivery systems for exchanging library materials among participating libraries;

(5) A projection of the computer and other technological needs for resource sharing;

(6) An identification of means which will be required to provide users access to library resources, including collection development and maintenance in major public, academic, school, and private libraries serving as resource centers;

(7) A proposal, where appropriate, for the development, establishment, demonstration, and maintenance of intrastate multitype library systems;

(8) An analysis of the State's needs for development and maintenance of links with State and national resource sharing systems; and

(9) A description of how the evaluations will be conducted.

In the section below are some examples excerpted from the reports from the States. For additional information and complete reports on Title III from all states, readers may contact the appropriate State Library Administrative Agency.

Some selected highlights

Alaska -- The 1984 edition of the Alaska Library Network (ALN) Catalog included nearly 466,000 titles, an increase of 50% over the 1983 edition. ALN holdings by the end of the fiscal year totaled over 876,000. Support for statewide needs in interlibrary loans from libraries outside of Alaska continued through the University of Washington Resource Sharing Program for 6,121 requests and through the Alaska Project which reimburses outside libraries for postage and similar costs.

California -- The Information Needs of Californians, a study designed to assess and describe everyday information needs for Californians was completed.

-- A reading motivation program, "Performing Arts Libraries and Schools" or PALS, was completed. The program was designed for presentation in the rural schools and public libraries of Kern and northern Los Angeles counties. It was supported by professional artists in dance, drama, creative writing, and music to motivate geographically isolated children to seek out books for pleasure, knowledge and individual growth. Over 1,500 children benefitted from project activities.

Colorado -- North Conejas School District and Conejas County Library addressed the needs of 4,000 economically disadvantaged, mainly Spanish-speaking youths and adults, for improved access to materials on local history. During the course of the project almost 600 documents were collected, cataloged, and circulated among the School District library, a high school library, and the County Library. The project included recording and video-taping interviews with older community members. The long-term and intangible benefits of the project hopefully enhanced self-esteem of the Spanish community for their cultural heritage.

Florida -- The Florida Library Information Network (FLIN) Enhancement Project provided Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), and Interlibray Interlibrary Loan Micro Enhancer (ILLME) software and an enhanced OCLC-PCM 300 for twenty-three FLIN regional resource centers, university and medium-sized public libraries. Each microcomputer is dedicated primarily to interlibrary loan purpose (ILL), although other uses during nonpeak periods are permissable. The project increased the capability of FLIN libraries to meet more efficiently and effectively the demand for information and materials.

The SOLINET/OCLC Extension Project continued to upgrade and expand FLIN. First, the existing members of FLIN were awarded grants to purchase OCLC/SOLINET computer terminals and printers, exclusively for interlibrary loan purposes, enabling them to make full scale commitment to the more efficient OCLC/ILL subsystem. Second, several medium-sized public libraries were invited to apply for grants to assist them to join OCLC through SOLINET, with the understanding that they would become contributing members of FLIN. Seven libraries are now participating in this aspect of the program, with funds devoted to the retrospective conversion of holdings into MARC standard bibliographic format and input into the SOLINET data base.

Guam -- Compiled and printed a catalog of agricultural materials found on the Island and Micronesia. This catalog was a cooperative project among the University of Guam; Department of Agriculture, Micronesia; and the public library of Guam in identifying resources in their collections.

Idaho -- A grant to Lewis and Clark State College (LCSC) permitted conversion of bibliographic records to machine-readable format and allowed the discontinuation of such labor intensive manual operations as the maintenance of the card catalog. By the end of FY 1984, approximately 98% of the library's book records had been incorporated into the data base. The process of cataloging books and other materials has been accelerated and simplified. The time that elapses between the initiation of an order and the appearance of a book on the shelves has been reduced from 6-9 months before the introduction of WLN to the current 6-9 weeks.

The incorporation of LCSC library records into WLN data base has made its holdings available for the first time to other participating libraries. Conversely, they now have a vastly superior resource for locating needed material not in their own collections. Since its introduction in 1983, the LCSC library has participated in

WLN's prototype accelerated interlibrary loan subsystem called IMAIL. Statistics indicate that the number of books and other materials borrowed increased from 354 in FY 1983 to 788 in FY 1984; materials loaned increased from 160 in FY 1983 to 359 in FY 1984. Because of WLN and the resource sharing it facilitates, LCSC is able to make available to its students, with minimal delay, a collection equivalent to those found in major university libraries. At the local level, the production of multiple copies of the microfiche catalog, produced from the WLN database, permits access to the holdings by formerly underserved groups. The library catalog is now available to the many LCSC students enrolled in extension courses in remote areas of the State. For the first time, the library can respond adequately to the bibliographical needs of these "location-bound" students. Further, by placing the catalog in all other Lewiston-Clarkston Valley non-WLN member libraries, new opportunities for cooperation, development, and resource sharing have been opened.

Illinois -- Funds were used for over fifty minigrants involving community cooperation between different types of libraries. The impact of the projects is far greater than the relatively small amount of funding that was provided. It is gratifying to see the continued cooperation of the different types of libraries after the various projects are over.

Projects approved included coordinated cooperative collection development activities between the Illinois Valley and Rolling Prairie Library Systems, access to materials held by the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago through listings in the Suburban Library System data base, and a symposium on networking sponsored by the Illinois State Library and Eastern Illinois University in Charleston. Facsimile transmission was tested with success in Western Illinois through the cooperative efforts of different types of libraries.

Kansas -- Funds were paid to the Bibliographic Center for Research and to General Research Corporation for the production of the Kansas Online Union Catalog/OCLC Data Base and adding the holdings of special collections from: Neosha County College genealogical collection; Benedictine College Medieval and Anglo-Saxon literature and history collection; Hesston High School non-print materials collection; Newton Public Library's non-print materials, including toys for perceptual and motor development; Pittsburg State University Library; Kansas State University Law Library; and Washburn University School of Law Library.

Dodge City Public Library received a grant to create a computerized databank of Kansas newspaper holdings, to create printed copies from the database and distribute the printed copies. Copies were distributed to all organizations which sent data to enter in the holdings list, to State libraries and State historical societies in the U.S.; to all public libraries and county clerks in Kansas; to geographical and historical societies in Kansas; and to libraries in the U.S. which have major genealogical collections.

New Mexico -- Funds were used to contract with a consulting firm to design and conduct a statewide library needs assessment study. The purpose of the study is to determine how to improve multitype library cooperation to meet client needs in New Mexico through the year 2000. The study included personal interviews with community leaders and librarians; written questionnaires addressed to the State's libraries;

a telephone survey of citizens; and an analysis of statewide demographic and library statistical information. The final report, with recommendations will be ready by March 1985. Upon completion of the needs assessment, survey data will be used for a statewide planning activity.

New York -- Support continued for: 1) the conversion of the Capitol District Library Council List of Serials from a card file to an on-line OCLC holdings list; 2) the resolution of problems and original cataloging for the holdings lists of serials of the North Country 3R's Council, Ramapo-Catskill Library System, Rochester Regional Research Library Council, and METRO. 3) distribution by the South Central Research Library Council of its four-volume printed Union List of Serials to all 70 partcipants; and 4) expansion and improvement of the Western New York Library Council List of Serials.

North Carolina -- Summer Microcomputer Camps for librarians were held to give librarians with minimal previous experience hands-on instruction with Apple and IBM microcomputers and software. Sixty-one librarians from all types of libraries participated in this activity.

Oregon -- The Resource Library Network has been an on-going project since 1981. Few Oregon libraries have been members of a bibliographic utility and one of the greatest needs was to build a retrospective data base as rapidly as possible.

During the grant period total records converted were:

Oregon State University	42,000	OCLC
Oregon Health Science University	41,000	OCLC
University of Oregon	56,000	OCLC
Portland State University	159,976	WLN

In addition to the records converted with LSCA funding, the State System of Higher Education has provided funds to increase the number of restrospective conversions of library catalogs. There are almost 2 million Oregon records on OCLC and WLN and a solid base for an Oregon network has been established.

Oklahoma -- An ongoing demonstration grant to libraries in Tulsa County to partially support multitype library cooperative activities included improving training experiences for library personnel, developing shared acquisitions and joint holdings information, and developing cost-sharing programs. The project has assisted member libraries in joining OCLC as a group, and has acquired a microcomputer to enable cooperative projects. Workshop topics included the discussion of the library "reference interview", and the use of microcomputers.

Pennsylvania -- Continued support for the Interlibrary Delivery Service of Pennsylvania; the central maintenance and quality control of the Pennsylvania Union List of Serials; and first time costs for participation in OCLC, all of which made significant contributions to resource sharing in the State. Grants also were provided for a statewide initiative to purchase microcomputers to use for electronic mail, database searching, management functions, and patron access.

Bethlehem Public Library, Lehigh University Libraries, Moravian College Library, and the Northampton County Area Community College Learning Resources Center received a grant to provide service to the unemployed through shared self-directed learning packages on videocassettes, cooperative collection development of job-related materials, publicity and promotion on the use of libraries for career information, and laid the groundwork for continuing cooperative collection development.

South Carolina -- Continued to coordinate and service the statewide interlibary network designed to promote cooperation and to supplement and coordinate library resources in South Carolina. Through SOLINET, the State Library provides access to DIALOG Information Service, Inc. Start-up grants to participate in SOLINET have been given to individual libraries. The use of Title III funds have increased cooperation among the all types of libraries at the local level. It has also made possible the creation of machine readable bibliographic records for the participants making their holdings accessible statewide.

Tennessee -- A resources survey was continued and expanded to identify special subject collections in all types of libraries within local areas. Nashville-Davidson County was selected as a test area in which to try out survey methods, compilation of data, and test the usefulness of results. Information gathered in the survey of Nashville-Davidson County libraries was compiled into a directory, which was distributed to the libraries in Davidson County. This methodology has been used to extend the survey statewide. The information about libraries of all types in Tennessee has been compiled into directory format and is now at the printers.

Texas -- Funds were granted to: 1) the Association for Higher Education of North Texas to conduct the second year of a two-year education program, benefitting all types of libraries, on the preventive and corrective conservation of library materials; 2) the Abilene Library Consortium (1 public and 3 academic libraries) to create a holdings list of serials in the OCLC data base; 3) the Council of Research and Academic Libraries (CORAL) in San Antonio to begin creation of their serials holdings list on OCLC; and 4) the city of Longview to introduce the use of reference data bases in various types of libraries in their areas.

Washington -- The reimbursement for significant net lending libraries was funded to provide financial support to those libraries in Washington State providing a disproportionate share of interlibrary loan materials within the state's resource sharing network. The Washington State Library set criteria and established a "loan formula" to determine which libraries were eligible to apply for reimbursement of that portion of their interlibrary loan program serving Washington state public and not-for-profit libraries. Payments were made to all participating libraries in January. The final payment for the year was made to the University of Washington Resource Sharing Program in June, and to the other participants in September.

Wisconsin -- Funded a telefacsimile testing project administered by the Council of Wisconsin Libraries. Telefacsimile machines were placed in six academic libraries, five public libraries, two public library systems and two state-level resource libraries. Although there were some technical problems, most libraries participated as anticipated in the project. The quality of "telefaxed" articles was considered

"generally adequate" by users. (Public libraries used the process more for transmissions than for receipt of articles). Most survey respondents felt the option was useful, but would want a choice of other means of transmission. Cost information, another project goal, was somewhat artificial as complete cost estimates including equipment and labor costs were not made.

Final conclusions: telefacsimile is a fast, effective means of communication; academic and large public libraries have considerable uses for such equipment; the technology is changing rapidly as are costs; telefacsimile transmission of interloan requests, both for sending and receiving, will soon be common.

Southwest Wisconsin Multitype System received a grant to demonstrate the goverance of multitype library system. The project achieved its objective in concrete ways: the Southwest Library System has adopted the multitype library association's Executive Committee and its Resource Libraries Advisory Committee as its Librarian Advisory Committee (LAC) thus giving it a meaningful and official role in future development of the system. This contributed to understanding of the "multitype concept" by the System Board, the LAC, and area librarians. The interlibrary loan benefits achieved by getting the Platteville school libraries' holdings on OCLC were recognized. Plans now include trying to get all area libraries on a data base so they will be accessible for interlibrary loan. Based on the project, the LAC also made recommendations on priorities and plans for providing multitype library services; some have already been implemented, others are in the process.